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8 February 1984

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ACHIEVEMENTS OF CEPGL CONVENTION SUMMARIZED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 7 Dec 83 p 7

[Text] The recent seminar on trade between member countries of the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes [CEPGL] was an event of great economic and human importance. While businessmen, officials and intellectuals of Bukavu are still talking about it, we think it might be an appropriate time to summarize and briefly review the history of regional cooperation between Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire, the members of that 7-year-old community.

Historical Summary

CEPGL was established on the basis of a convention creating the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes which was signed on 20 September 1976 by the heads of state of the three countries concerned. The process that led to the signing of that convention goes back to 1966, when the ministers of foreign affairs and cooperation signed (29 August 1966 in Kinshasa) a security agreement. After that, consultations were held on what was called a "tripartite" basis.

The convention establishing CEPGL was first considered in May 1975 as a means of creating a permanent vehicle for dialogue and cooperation. Meetings were then held, which led to the signing of the convention establishing the CEPGL on 20 September 1976 in Gisenyi (Rwanda).

By the terms of that convention, specifically Article 2, CEPGL's objectives were the following:

--first and foremost to assure the security of the member states and their peoples so that nothing should disturb peace and order on their respective borders;

--to conceive, plan and promote the creation and expansion of activities of mutual benefit;

--to promote and intensify trade and the free circulation of people and goods;

--to cooperate closely in the social, economic, military, scientific, cultural, commercial, financial, technical and touristic fields, and particularly in the areas of judicature, customs, health and energy, etc...

Cooperative Struggle Against Endemic Diseases

It is interesting to note that the members of CEPGL are cooperating in the fields of health, social security, education, youth and sports. In the health field, CEPGL has set up a mixed committee for epidemiological surveillance which has facilitated the emergence of a cooperative and effective struggle against endemic diseases. Also, in the field of social security, the member states of CEPGL have signed a general convention on social security to regulate the problem of benefits for migrant workers, including those who worked during the colonial era.

As for cooperation in the educational field, the universities of the three countries decided to send their professors on exchange tours and to receive students who are nationals of the other member countries of the CEPGL. In the field of scientific research, it is encouraging to see that efforts here are being coordinated.

CEPGL is also planning to regionalize certain institutions of higher learning and technical education. These institutions would then benefit from the support of the Community so that they could increase their admissions capacity. In the field of youth and sports exchanges, CEPGL intends to promote solutions appropriate to the problems of urban and rural youth, as well as sports exchanges which do so much to bring peoples together. One example is the automobile rallies that have been held.

A community-wide football tournament is scheduled in the months to come. And competitive activities in other athletic disciplines will be considered where possible. We note that CEPGL encourages cultural exchange in general, not just by supporting athletic events, but also and more importantly by undertaking studies and research projects on the cultural patrimony of the three countries. The basic objective is still that of bringing the peoples of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire closer together, so that CEPGL might be a real community of peoples, something more than a mere economic community.

Community Investments

In the field of tourism, CEPGL is doing everything possible to promote tourism, an undeniable source of foreign exchange, which the member states need.

With regard to industrial cooperation, the goal in mind is to encourage complementarity and interdependence, and to fill production gaps in order to have exportable surpluses. That cooperation has found expression in the creation of community enterprises, five of which are already off the ground:

- the project to exploit the methane gas of Lake Kivu (Rwanda and Zaire);
- the Katana cementworks (Bukavu-Zaire);

--the Mashyuza cementworks (Cyangugu-Rwanda);

--the regional pharmaceutical laboratory (Bujumbura-Burundi).

Other industrial projects which are not yet under construction are under study, such as production of metallic containers, the wood industry, the fishing industry, and processing of livestock products. In addition, the permanent secretariat of CEPGL has been given a mandate to identify projects and present them to the appropriate Community organs to determine whether they might qualify as community projects.

In addition, a Community investment code has been adopted, in order to promote the investment of capital either from inside the community or from elsewhere. The code offers special incentives for joint or community enterprises, including tax advantages and privileged access to the markets of the three member countries. The same concern to promote productive investment and socio-economic development in general led to the creation, in March 1980, of a subregional development bank, the Development Bank of the Great Lakes States (BDEGL), with headquarters in Goma (Zaire).

Energy: Important Factor in Progress

Energy, that important factor in technical and economic progress, continues to receive all the attention it deserves in the context of regional cooperation among the member countries of CEPGL. To that end, the Great Lakes Power Organization (EGL), which was established long before the birth of the Community, has been upgraded.

In reality, it was originally created to deal with electrical energy, and more precisely to manage the hydroelectric energy of the Ruzizi, produced on the border between Rwanda and Zaire. After the creation of CEPGL, this binational agency became the Community's energy organization. Its basic mission is to concern itself with all aspects of energy and to promote the exploitation of all sources of alternative energy.

In the energy field, EGL is taking initiatives in the area of hydroelectric power but also biogas and gasogenes. In addition, it is authorized to investigate all sources of energy such as solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, etc....

Struggle Against Malnutrition

As the majority of the population of the three member countries of CEPGL gains its livelihood from agricultural activities, the need to struggle against malnutrition and the importance of agriculture were among the reasons leading these countries to cooperate in the agricultural domain.

In that context, in 1979, the Community established the Institute for Agronomic and Zootechnical Research at Gitega (Burundi). We note that it operates in close collaboration with the existing national research institutes.

The review we have just completed enables us to see that at the end of its 7 years of existence CEPGL already has to its credit a number of positive achievements. However, there is still a long way to go before the aim of economic integration has been achieved: the creation of a more viable regional economic unit for the mutual benefit of the member countries of the CEPGL.

9516
CSO: 3419/246

ANGOLA

NEW PARTY MEMBERS ELECTED IN CUNENE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Dec 83 p 4

Excerpt The first Cunene UNTA [National Workers of Angola] Provincial Convention, held 2 to 4 Dec in Muculom, reelected Antonio Pomba as UNTA Provincial Secretary of that Province.

The 65 participants of the first Convention also elected the UNTA Provincial Council consisting of 25 members and its respective secretary as well as electing the delegates to the First UNTA Congress to be held in Luanda next April.

The first Cunene UNTA Provincial Convention approved, with some revisions, the balance report on activities carried out by the Provincial Secretary bearing on the directions of the UNTA Third National Convention held in 1978.

The UNTA commissioner in the Cunene Province now controls around 3,794 workers including 36 business committees and 11 territorial trade union committees.

Pedro Mutinde, the Cunene provincial commissioner, in his address stressed the UNTA role in awakening the working masses to the increase of production and work productivity and lastly urged the new UNTA provincial slate to exert even greater efforts in carrying out the party and government programs.

KWANHAMA PARTY MUNICIPAL MEETING

At the end of the session Francisco Nambalo was reelected to the office of coordinator of the party's municipal committee. Also elected were members of the party and of the municipal supervisory committee.

8870

CSO: 3442/232

SWA TRANSIT POINT FOR ANGOLAN TIMBER

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Dec 83 p 12

[Text]

GROOTFONTEIN: The masses of timber coming from some secret source are now being stored at a new locality. Formerly these tree trunks of *dolf* wood were lying in their thousands near the railhead of this town, but since the depot is a smallholding about 10 km to the west of the town.

The timber comes from Angola, and since the influx into South West Africa which is merely a transit point, thousands of tons of high standard timber have been exported to undisclosed destinations.

The issue is a serious one, and represents one of the biggest impediments in the way of dialogue between Pretoria and Luan-

da.

The company controlling the timber is registered as FRAMA Inter-Trading, with a second sister company registered as Namibicom (Pty) Limited. Two Portuguese-speaking men each holds a share, and for the remainder the two companies are shrouded in mystery.

A fleet of SCANIA trucks hurtle up and down South West Africa, and it is clear from observations over several years that they enjoy preferences sometimes not even granted our police. A baffling mystery, but with serious undertones for charges of economic sabotage, albeit inflated, have been formulated.

The Observer runs risks when in the vicinity of this timber depot. It has received ample warnings, and in fact there has been one ugly incident which stopped short of violence.

CSO: 3298/569

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

NEW RECRUITS IN BIE--During the eighth anniversary commemoration of State Security, hundreds of recent defense and security forces recruits in the Chipeta community, Catambola township swore allegiance to the country. Provincial State Security Delegate Capt Eugenio Laborinho, then discussed some matters concerning the importance of State Security, whose objective is the country's defense and the Angolan people's revolutionary conquests. Abel Satula, assistant coordinator of Bie's Party Provincial Committee, who presided at the ceremony, addressed himself to the importance of establishing the State Security, adding that this date marks the time in which the Angolan people are getting ready to commemorate the sixth anniversary of the MPLA's becoming a Party. Also during this meeting congratulatory messages from Agostinho Neto Pioneers, the JMLPA Youth Party, and from Cuban internationalists were read in which their support for the struggle for peace, progress and social wellbeing was reaffirmed. Text Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Dec 83 p 4 8870

NEW LUMBER COMPANIES--In five decrees published in the DIARIO da REPUBLICA the Ministry of Agriculture has established several lumber companies in various parts of the country, namely, EMAD, EMAKU, EMPROMADEIRA, EMAUIGE and EMAREUEE. According to the documents, the recently established companies will be devoted to obtaining and sawing lumber, in the Malange, Kamubundi, Katembo, Massango, Golungo Alto, Lucata, Cabinda, Cacongo, Buco-Zau, Negage, Dange-Quiteixe, Caxito, Nambuangongo and Dembos sections in which there are large unexplored forest resources. Text Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Dec 83 p 27 8870

PILOT TRAINING COURSE--Last Friday, the national aviation school in Negage, Uige Province, ended the second pilot training course given in Angola. The course, given by Angolan and internationalist Cubans, began on 21 January 1983. It was held along with the first phase of another course in technical and radar engineering, and led to the training of a group of young men in several aviation specialties. At the closing the recent graduates showed their willingness to defend our country's territorial integrity even beyond the conquests the people had already achieved and also evinced their wish to strengthen the ranks of the Angolan Air Force (FAPA/DAA). Major Alberto Neto, the general staff chief of that branch of the Angolan Armed Forces, who, representing the FAPA/DAA commander-in-chief, then classified the course as one more victory for the Angolan people and called upon the new graduates to put forth their best efforts to strengthen the country's defensive power. Text Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Dec 83 p 37 8879

BENIN

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK GRANT--Cotonou-In the course of a 48-hour work and friendship visit to our country, the People's Republic of Benin, Dr Mohamed Ali, president of the Islamic Development Bank, and Comrade Zulkifouli Salami, minister of plan, statistics and economic analysis, proceeded to sign, on Friday morning, an aid agreement. The Islamic Development Bank will make available to our country the sum of \$1.4 million, approximately 600 million CFA francs, as a non-repayable grant. This sum will be used to build an agricultural complex in Natitingou and to train agricultural cadres. After thanking the bank on behalf of our country, of the National Executive Council and of the head of state for this first and important operation in Benin, Comrade Salami noted that this agreement is the first of its kind and is worth its weight in gold. It is, he said, the result of many steps undertaken with various ministries of the Benin Government. First Benin was allowed to be an observer then a member of the Islamic Development Bank. This was followed by gifts to our country from the bank and by the decision of the Board of Directors to give to Benin a large grant for its economic, social and cultural development. I am certain, Comrade Salami added, that the People's Republic of Benin will play its rightful constructive role by helping to strengthen the bank's objectives, namely cooperation and solidarity between its members. [Excerpts] [Cotonou BENIN-PRESSE-INFORMATION in French No 317, 24 Dec 83 pp 12, 13] 8796

CSO: 3419/308

TEAM OF LIBYAN DOCTORS ARRIVES FOR THREE WEEK VISIT

Gaborone THE GUARDIAN in English 2 Dec 83 p 2

[Text]

A team of doctors from the Libyan Jamahiriya has arrived in the country for a three-week visit during which it will give free medical examinations and drugs to patients at Princess Marina Hospital in Gaborone and clinics in rural areas, writes *Horace Somanje*.

The eight-man team includes two doctors, one of them a paediatrician and two pharmacists, who are here under the auspices of the Islamic Call Society (ICS), an independent and voluntary organisation set up by ordinary Libyans with individual contributions to help Third World countries, particularly the African states, with free assistance in such fields as agriculture and medical as well as to victims of natural disasters.

Apart from examining

and treating patients, the Zimbabwe and Botswana. During the 1981/82 period four missions were sent to Rwanda, Burundi, Madagascar and Ghana in Africa and Sri Lanka in Asia.

The leader of the team, Mr. Ali Bleazi, said the main purpose of the mission was to help people needing any kind of assistance, regardless of their religious beliefs, in line with Libya's Islamic principle of humankind. He said this year alone the ICS has sent caravans to Benin, Mali, Upper Volta, Uganda,

CSO: 3298/569

BORDER RESIDENTS URGED TO REPORT STRANGERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jan 84 p 13

[Text]

GABERONE. — The Botswana Minister of Information, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe, has completed a tour of the villages around the Botswana-Zimbabwe border.

During the tour he assured people of continued protection against armed intruders and urged residents to report the movements of strangers.

Mr Kwelagobe's visit was sparked off by the discovery in November of two arms caches, one near Butale and the other near Matsloje.

A spokesman of the office of the President said in Gaberone the caches, containing substantial quantities of weapons of war, were revealed by captured Zimbabwean

anti-government elements.

These dissidents had been arrested by the Botswana Defence Force and subsequently deported.

Mr Kwelagobe cautioned residents against condoning the presence of strangers.

He explained that if people entering Botswana were genuinely seeking political asylum, the authorities would grant assistance, but only if their presence was reported.

He urged people to refrain from crossing the border illegally and said gazetted border posts should be used.

It has also been learned that the office of the President continues to receive letters purporting to

come from Zipra elements threatening revenge against the Botswana Government for allegedly collaborating with the Government of Mr Robert Mugabe.

Police in Francistown are meanwhile investigating the circumstances leading to the death of two young brothers believed to be Zimbabwean refugees.

Their bodies were found along the banks of the Tati river, Francistown, but their identities are being withheld until next of kin have been informed.

People in the area said at the time they heard a big bang which sounded like a hand grenade blast.

CSO: 3298/569

CAMEROON

ARMED FORCES REORGANIZATION, COMMAND, STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 69, Dec 83 pp 20-21, 41, 44-46, 48

[Article: "Reorganization of Cameroonian Armed Forces"]

[Text] The President of the Republic signed a series of decrees and orders on 5 November 1983 reorganizing the Ministry of the Armed Forces, the territorial military command, and the joint and combined-arms operational commands. The chief of state also established a special military staff for the presidency and assigned personnel to various command and staff positions.

Territorial Military Command, Joint and Combined-Arms Operational Commands

The national territory is divided for military purposes into three military regions each encompassing several military sectors.

The military regions have the following territorial jurisdictions.

The first region, with headquarters in Yaounde, covers the Center, South, and East provinces. It comprises three military sectors: the first military sector with headquarters in Yaounde and covering the Center province; the second military sector with headquarters in Ebolowa and covering the South province; the third military sector with headquarters in Bertoua and covering the East province.

The second military region, with headquarters in Douala, covers the Littoral, Southwest, West and Northwest provinces. It comprises two military sectors: the fourth military sector with headquarters in Douala and covering the Littoral and Southwest provinces; the fifth military sector with headquarters in Baffoussam and covering the West and Northwest provinces.

The third military region, with headquarters in Maroua, covers the Adamaua, North, and Far North provinces. It comprises two military sectors: the sixth military sector with headquarters in Ngaoundere and covering Adamaua province; the seventh military sector with headquarters in Maroua and covering the North and Far North provinces.

The military regions are command and defense regions for the armed forces in the performance of their permanent and temporary missions. The regions encompass the country's air, maritime, and land spaces.

President of the Republic's Special Military Staff

A special military staff for the President of the Republic is hereby established in the Office of the President of the Republic. A chief of staff appointed by presidential order exercises authority over the special military staff. His prerogatives are prescribed by special directive.

The President of the Republic's special military staff is responsible for providing security, movement, and military ceremonial services in connection with the president's activities. It is particularly responsible for presidential air travel and for keeping the president well informed about all military affairs.

To this end, it monitors all activities associated with preparation and execution of the budget, equipment and organization of the forces, regulations, personnel management, and assignment of personnel to key positions of responsibility. It conducts studies of those military matters that by law and regulation are within the purview of the Office of the President of the Republic.

It is charged with activating, in the event of a crisis or emergency, a command center in coordination with the armed forces staff. To this end, in peacetime it establishes and maintains security and alert liaison with the major operational commands and controls the movement of separate units.

It participates in the exploitation of military intelligence.

The presidential military staff is a joint staff. Its officers include personal assistants, aides-de-camp, and technical advisers organized into three staff sections: presidency, military affairs, and operations.

The presidency section comprises two offices: the security office and the air office. The latter prepares and conducts missions flown by presidential aircraft and is responsible for crew training, aircraft equipment and maintenance.

The military affairs section is organized into three offices: the administration and finance office; the technical office which deals with military establishment and defense questions; and the plans and studies office which deals with questions relating to correspondence, regulations, discipline, personnel, and military ceremonies.

The operations section runs the command center. The section is organized into three offices: the intelligence office, the logistics office, and the operations-communications office which maintains security and alert liaison with the major operational and territorial commands, and controls the movement of separate units.

All previous provisions, particularly Decree No 78/445 dates 14 October 1978, at variance with the present decree are hereby rescinded. Procedures for implementation of the present decree will be established by presidential order.

Personnel Assignments

Colonel Daouda Ousmanou, previously the principal military assistant in the Office of the President of the Republic, is assigned as chief of the President of the Republic's special military staff effective 5 November 1983.

Technical Advisers

Colonel Jean Morvan of the French technical military assistance mission, and Colonel Titus Malongue.

Military Secretariat

Chief: Camille Uko Atenga.

Directorate for Administrative and Statutory Affairs

Director: Colonel Paul Boutouli.

Budget and Equipment Directorate

Director: Colonel Jean-Pierre Nyemeg Bissecck.

Civilian and Military Personnel Directorate

Director: Colonel Isidore Obama.

Military Medical Directorate

Director: Colonel (M.D.) Charles Kamdoum.

Military Justice Directorate

Director: George Gwanmessia, magistrate third class

Armed Forces Headquarters Staff

Chief of staff: Major General Pierre Semengue; G-1: Lieutenant Colonel Ambroise Etoga; G-2: Colonel Ako Anagho Hans; G-3: Colonel Garoua Abdoulaye Oumarou; G-4: Colonel Jean-Rene Youmba.

Quartermaster Directorate

Director (Chief Quartermaster): Lieutenant Colonel Fidele Nkam.

Ordnance Directorate

Director, by delegation: Major Ernest Lemenez of the French technical military assistance mission.

Communications (Signal) Directorate

Director: Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Sing.

Engineer Directorate

Director: Colonel Jean-Rene Youmba, in addition to his primary duty as G-4.

Schools and Training Centers Command

Commander: Colonel Philippe Mpay.

Army Headquarters Staff

Chief of staff: Brigadier General James Tataw.

Air Force Headquarters Staff

Chief of staff: Brigadier General Jean Nganso Sunji; deputy chief of staff: Major Paul Yakana Guebana.

Navy Headquarters Staff

Interim chief of staff: Commander Guillaume Ngouah Ngally; deputy chief of staff, by delegation: Commander Louis Le Berre of the French technical military assistance mission.

Armed Forces Inspectors

Operations inspector: Colonel Pierre Samobo; administrative and financial affairs inspector: Colonel Bourkou Abba Kaka; ordnance and equipment inspector, by delegation: Lieutenant Colonel Michel Touron of the French technical military assistance mission.

First Military Region

Commander of the first military region in Yaounde: Colonel Belladji Ngoura; commander of the first military sector in Yaounde: Colonel Belladji Ngoura, in addition to his primary duty as commander of the first military region; commander of the second military sector and 11th Infantry Battalion in Ebolowa: Lieutenant Colonel Titus Ebogo; commander of the third military sector in Bertoua: Lieutenant Colonel Ernest Nouind.

Second Military Region

Commander of the second military region in Douala: Colonel Pierre Ondoa Essomba; commander of the fourth military sector in Douala: Colonel Pierre Ondoa Essomba, in addition to his primary duty as commander of the second military region; commander of the fifth military sector and 32d Infantry Battalion in Bafoussam: Lieutenant Colonel Mathurin Meillon.

Third Military Region

Commander of the third military region in Maroua: Colonel Constantin Epanya Tiki; commander of the seventh military sector in Maroua: Colonel Constantin Epanya Tiki, in addition to his primary duty as commander of the third military region.

The officers named above shall be entitled to the perquisites authorized by the laws and regulations currently in force.

Separate Unit Commanders

Commander of the headquarters regiment in Yaounde: Lieutenant Colonel Benoit Asso Emane; commander of the engineer regiment in Douala: Lieutenant Colonel Celestin Nguemaleu; commander of the armored reconnaissance battalion: Lieutenant Colonel Songola Taka; commander of the 24th Infantry Battalion: Lieutenant Colonel Martin Sinkam; interim commander of the field artillery battalion: Captain Esai Ngambou; interim commander of the antiaircraft artillery battalion: Captain Samuel Teyang; commander of the signal battalion: Major David Mbombe; commander of the medical battalion and chief of the operational medical division: Major (M.D.) Victor Nnengue.

Chief Surgeons of Sectors and Garrisons

Chief surgeon of the second military sector and the Ebolowa garrison (post) infirmary: Major (M.D.) Simon Endezoumou; chief surgeon of the seventh military sector and the Maroua garrison infirmary: Captain (M.D.) Elysse Bizome Bigome; chief surgeon of the fourth military sector and the Douala garrison infirmary: Major (M.D.) Nyamsi Tatchou; chief surgeon of the Gaoura garrison infirmary: Captain (M.D.) Godfred Weriwoh Tembeng; chief surgeon of the Bafoussam garrison infirmary: Major (M.D.) Honore Nsoh Mbogos; chief surgeon of the Bamenda garrison infirmary: Captain (M.D.) Kimbo Chia; chief surgeon of the Buea garrison infirmary: Captain (M.D.) Samson Nkoumou; chief surgeon of the Nkongsamba garrison infirmary: Captain (M.D.) Jonas Nken; chief surgeon of the Bertoua garrison infirmary: Captain (M.D.) Jean-Marie Ateh Mbga.

Pursuant to a presidential decree also signed on 5 November 1983, Lieutenant Colonel Pierre Pierson of the French technical military assistance mission is assigned, by delegation, as commandant of the Combined Arms Military Academy in Yaounde effective upon signature of that decree.

Military Secretariat

Chief Clerk of the correspondence section: Chief Petty Officer Jean Endomo Mbarga; chief of the military sports section: Major Alfred Fuller.

Directorate for Administrative and Statutory Affairs

Assistant director: Lieutenant Colonel Sylvestre Mang; deputy director for regulations and legal affairs, by delegation: Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Gulka Tarroux of the French technical military assistance mission; plans and studies officers: Major Francois Mvondo and Major Charles Nkoho.

Subdirectorate for Administrative Affairs

Chief of social services section: Major Halidou Bouba; chief of data processing section, by delegation: Captain Jean Marellec of the French technical military assistance mission; chief of the central pensions section: Captain Ernest Yombo.

Budget and Equipment Directorate

Assistant director, by delegation: Major Andre Jacques of the French technical military assistance mission; deputy director for budget, supply, and contracting: Major Philemon Nguele Amougou; chief of budget and programs section: Major Simon-Pierre Dagaounangsou; interim chief of contracting section: Lieutenant Roger Ebode Mendouga; deputy director for military real property and installations, by delegation: Lieutenant Colonel Gerard Lemoine of the French technical military assistance mission; interim chief of the military real property management section: Lieutenant Moise Ntolo.

Civilian and Military Personnel Directorate

Assistant director: Major Jean Saa; chief of personnel and "chancellery" section: Captain Jean Basilide Zanga; chief of the national central records file: Captain Rodolphe Ekambi.

Military Medical Directorate

Assistant director, by delegation: Colonel Raoul Balden Berger of the French technical military assistance mission; plans and studies officers: Colonel (M.D.) Charles Nkoue, Lieutenant Colonel (M.D.) Jean-Pierre Lowe, Major (M.D.) Luc Bengono Obe, Major (M.D.) Zukam Tagni, Major (pharmacist) Joseph Tchatchou; chief of research and control section: Major (M.D.) Martin Tchitake; chief of sanitary operations and supply section: Major (pharmacist) Etienne Nguhogia; chief of administrative affairs and instruction and training: Lieutenant Celestin Famdie; chief of armed forces medical expertise section, by delegation: Colonel (M.D.) Raoul Balden Berger, of the French technical military assistance mission, in addition to his primary duty as assistant director of the Military Medical Directorate.

Military Security Division

Chief: Major Guillaume Pom; assistant chief: Captain Ousmanou Mounde; chief of the military security subdivision in Douala: Lieutenant Olivier Massin Martin.

Armed Forces Headquarters Staff

Chief of the armed forces chief of staff's special secretariat: Lieutenant Junior Grade Gilbert Ndjama; G-1 plans and studies officers: Lieutenant Colonel Bayiga, Major Benjamin Atangana and Captain Marcel Perrin of the French technical military assistance mission; G-1 assistant plans and studies officer: Major Vincent Mbock; G-2 plans and studies officers: Major Robert

Mbu and Major Clement Mboussi Onana; G-3 plans and studies officers: Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Ndigo Nzie, Lieutenant Colonel Rene Landrin of the French technical military assistance mission, and Lieutenant Colonel Job Ndjakou; G-3 assistant plans and studies officer: Captain Patrick Houlbreque; G-4 plans and studies officers: Major Claude Moume Mbedy and Captain Bouba Dahirou; G-4 assistant plans and studies officer: Captain Samuel Nwatchoc.

Quartermaster Directorate

Assistant director, by delegation: Major Louis Cambon of the French technical military assistance group; chief of the administrative and financial section, by delegation: Major Louis Cambon of the French technical military assistance mission, in addition to his primary duty as assistant director of the Quartermaster Directorate; chief of the clothing, billeting, bedding, furnishings, and provisions section (HCCA): Lieutenant Tanko Mohamadou.

Ordnance Directorate

Assistant director: Major Jean Tamoukoue Kamga; deputy director for motor vehicles and engines: Major Jean Tamoukoue Kamga; chief of supply section: Major George Fomundam Bah; chief of maintenance and support section: Captain Williams Ako; deputy director for armament and ammunition: Major Amos Wankaya; chief of armament section, by delegation: Lieutenant Marcel Fournier of the French technical military assistance mission; chief of the ammunition section: Captain Effoudou Abate; deputy director for special-purpose equipment: Captain Jean-Bosco Nack; chief of optical and survey equipment section: Captain Jean-Bosco Nack, in addition to his primary duty as deputy director for special purpose equipment; chief of miscellaneous equipment section: Lieutenant Jean-Pierre Owatta.

Operational Medical Division

Chief of studies and inspections section: Captain (M.D.) Jerome Baya.

In a series of decrees and orders effective 12 November 1983, the President of the Republic assigned officers to positions in the following: General Delegation for the National Gendarmerie, Ministry of the Armed Forces, Schools and Training Centers Command, territorial military commands, and army, air force, and navy headquarters staffs.

General Delegation for the National Gendarmerie

Inspector general of the national gendarmerie: Brigadier General Yaya Oumaroud-Fam; national gendarmerie inspectors: Colonel Joseph Kalla and Lieutenant Colonel Narcisse Eyango; senior director of coordination: Colonel Hermann Akono; director of operations and organization: Lieutenant Colonel Deffo Mambou; commander of the national gendarmerie's technical group: Colonel Louis Lambidgeck; Schools and Training Centers Command: Lieutenant Colonel Mbappe Moukouri; plans and studies officer: Captain Robert Blivet of the French technical military assistance mission; chief of general services

section: Captain Michel Wuansiteupe; chief of communications section: Captain Emeran Ndongo; assistant personnel director: Major Gaspard Nhono; chief of management section: Captain Henri Siziandji Ngassa; chief of discipline and legal affairs section: Captain Max Onanima Boya; chief of "chancellery" section; Captain Jean-Baptiste Wassou; chief of training section: Captain Okoumou Evoto; chief of operations and organization section: Captain Mazou Amadou; chief of intelligence section: Major Antoine Onana; chief of defense and civic action section: Captain Ignace Fouda; chief of main criminal investigation section: Captain Mohamadou Hamadicko; chief of technical section: Major Atangana Koa; chief of printing and distribution section, by delegation: Captain Pierre Irigay of the French technical military assistance mission; assistant director of administration and logistics: Lieutenant Colonel Emmanuel Njikeussi; chief of equipment management section: Captain Pierre Mfoula; deputy commander of schools and training centers and dean of studies, by delegation: Lieutenant Colonel Michel Quemerais of the French technical military assistance mission; director of the national gendarmerie's noncommissioned officers school, by delegation: Major Claude Dubois of the French technical military assistance mission; commander of the national gendarmerie's Yaounde training center: Captain Gerard Djouakoua.

Ministry of the Armed Forces

Technical adviser: Major Louis Stanguenec of the French technical military assistance group; commander of the sixth military sector in Ngaoundere: Major Albert Ambassa; deputy director for engineering studies and military real property and installations: Captain Nyom Pom; chief of construction inspection section, by delegation: Captain Andre Antoine of the French technical military assistance mission; assistant plans and studies officer: Captain Paul Azang Mbengoo; chief surgeon of the Yaounde garrison infirmary: Major (M.D.) Adamou Sangou.

Armed Forces Headquarters Staff

Communications Directorate

Interim chief of administrative and financial section: Lieutenant Abel Atine Bekoute; chief of engineering section: Captain Dika Poli.

Military Engineer Directorate

Assistant director: Lieutenant Colonel Gustave Eone; chief of administrative and financial section: Captain Vincent Menye; chief of engineering section, by delegation: Major Jacques Kheroas of the French technical military assistance mission.

Army Headquarters Staff

G-1: Major Michel Haman Mana; G-2: Major Hector Tchemo; G-3: Major Pierre Mvogo Obama; G-4: Major Benoit Kedy; chief quartermaster officer: Captain Sigfried Moukouri Nguea; chief ordnance officer: Captain Mohaman Adamou.

Air Force Headquarters Staff

A-1: Major Paul Ndjocko; A-2: Captain Martin Moluh; A-3: Captain Mamadou Mocktarow; A-4: Captain Anicet Akono: chief of supply section: Captain Joseph Nietcho; chief of air materiel section, by delegation: Captain Julio Calafell of the French technical military assistance mission; chief of common-use materiel: Captain Romain Kamga; commander of Doula Air Base: Captain Robert Nono; commander of Yaounde Air Base, by delegation: Captain Claude Louvigne of the French technical military assistance mission.

Navy Headquarters Staff

N-1: Lieutenant Thomas Ebua; N-2: Lieutenant Emmanuel Babou; N-3: Lieutenant Bitjong Ndjeng; N-4: Lieutenant Maurice Tchamo; chief of supply section: Lieutenant Gervais Belobo; chief of naval materiel section: Lieutenant Rene Bikok; assistant chief of the naval materiel section: Lieutenant Junior Grade Djonkam Njine; chief of common-use materiel section: Lieutenant Junior Grade Hermann Ebollo; commander of main Douala Naval Base: Lieutenant Silas Mayi Il Nouck; commander of secondary Man-O-War Bay Naval Base: Lieutenant Junior Grade Mamadou Massa; commander of secondary Lobe Naval Base: Lieutenant Junior Grade Zacharie Libika.

Schools and Training Centers Command

Chief of staff: Lieutenant Commander Pierre Ndangang; chief of curricula and programs division, by delegation: Lieutenant Colonel Oliver Boula de Mareuil of the French technical military assistance mission; assistant commandant of the Combined Arms Military Academy, by delegation: Lieutenant Colonel Raymond Heibling of the French technical military assistance mission; chief of the officer instruction and training branch: Captain Albert Ram Gaya; chief of the refresher training branch, by delegation: Captain Jean-Paul Frank of the French technical military assistance mission; chief of the advanced military education branch, by delegation: Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Cockborne of the French technical military assistance mission; commander of the national armed Forces training center in Ngaoundere: Major Albert Ambassa, in addition to his primary duty as commander of the sixth military sector; commander of the national armed forces refresher training center in Ngaoundal: Major Souley Baba; commander of the national armed forces retraining center in Koutaba: Captain Pierre Emile Niend; commander of the armed forces specialists training center in Yaounde: Captain Emmanuel Mbouombou.

Territorial Military Commands

First Military Region

Deputy commander of the first military region in Yaounde: Lieutenant Colonel Ernest Mben Mboua; chief of staff: Major James Chi Ngafor; S-1: Captain Lambert Eyenda; S-2: Captain Paul Mengo; S-3: Captain Souaibou Tidjani; S-4: Captain Victor Noutcha.

Second Military Region

Deputy commander of the second military region in Douala: Lieutenant Colonel Paul Bell; chief of staff: Captain Moamadou Sali; S-1: Captain Beyeck Mamadou; S-2: Captain Jean Bouelle Mbouelle; S-3: Captain Oumarou Bouba; S-4: Captain Pierre Nkoumba Nkoumba.

Third Military Region

Deputy commander of the third military region in Maroua: Major Michael Homngbe Ngen; chief of staff: Elie Ngong; S-1: Captain Amandus Balon; interim S-2: Lieutenant Said Kamsouloum; S-3: Captain Jean Temgoua; S-4: Captain Yaro Aoudou; chief of staff of the second military sector in Ebolowa: Captain Moise Ngara; deputy commander of the third military sector in Bertoua: Major Jerome Komandu Sam; chief of staff of the third military sector in Bertoua: Major Jerome Komandu Sam, in addition to his primary duty as deputy commander of the third military sector; deputy commander of the fifth military sector in Bafoussam: Major Lawrence Sunday Mfor; chief of staff of the fifth military sector in Bafoussam: Captain Mana Bouba; chief of staff of the sixth military sector in Ngaoundere: Captain Gustave Essaka.

Separate Unit Commander

Pursuant to a presidential order, Lieutenant Colonel Guillaume Mbomback is assigned as commander of the airborne troops battalion effective 12 November 1983.

By order of the President of the Republic, the officers named below are assigned to the positions indicated effective 1 November 1983:

- a. Chief of staff of the republican guard legion in Yaounde: Captain Oudoua Balla, previously commander of the Kousseri gendarmerie company; he replaces Captain Housseini, transferred.
- b. Chief of staff of the Center gendarmerie legion in Yaounde: Captain Jean-Pierre Godwe Mandandi, previously commander of the port gendarmerie company in Douala; he replaces Major Etienne Sonna who has been assigned to other duties.
- c. Chief of staff of the South gendarmerie legion in Ebolowa; a newly created position: Captain Joseph Bup Nfor, previously commander of the Douala gendarmerie company.
- d. Chief of staff of the East gendarmerie legion in Bertoua: Major Norbert Kake who is already in that position.
- e. Chief of staff of the Adamaua gendarmerie legion in Ngaoundere, a newly created position: Captain Daniel Baleguel Manguele, previously commander of the Bafia gendarmerie company.

f. Chief of staff of the North gendarmerie legion in Garoua: Captain Roger Engono Nna, previously commander of the Mbouda gendarmerie company; he replaces Major Martin Lindou who has been assigned to other duties.

g. Chief of staff of the Far North gendarmerie legion in Maroua, a newly created position: Major Marcel Abba, previously chief of staff of the West gendarmerie legion.

h. Chief of staff of the Littoral gendarmerie legion in Douala: Captain Housseini, previously chief of staff of the republican guard legion; he replaces Major Gaspar Ngono who has been assigned to other duties.

i. Chief of staff of the Southwest gendarmerie legion in Buea: Major Andre Mechinc who is already in that position.

j. Chief of staff of the Northwest gendarmerie legion in Bamenda: Captain Soule Njikam, previously commander of Troop No 6 in Bamenda; he replaces Simon-Pierre Dakafounangsou who has been assigned to other duties.

k. Chief of staff of the West gendarmerie legion in Bafoussam: Captain Aloysis Tiamuh, previously commander of the Ebolowa gendarmerie company; he replaces Major Marcel Abba, transferred.

On 15 October, the President of the Republic signed a decree assigning the officers named below as gendarmerie legion commanders:

a. Commander of the Center legion, a newly created position: Lieutenant Colonel Gaius Fombon Fomuso, previously commander of the South Center gendarmerie legion.

b. Commander of the South legion, a newly created position: Lieutenant Clement Ze Akono, previously commander of the Northwest gendarmerie legion.

c. Commander of the East legion: Colonel Saly Oumarou, previously commander of the North gendarmerie legion: he replaces Colonel Dembo Abdoulaye Oumarou, transferred.

d. Commander of the Adamaua legion, a newly created position: Major Etienne Sonna, previously chief of staff of the South Center gendarmerie legion.

e. Commander of the North legion, a newly created position: Major Martin Lindou, previously chief of staff of the North gendarmerie legion.

f. Commander of the Far North legion, a newly created position: Colonel Laurent Angouand, previously commander of the Littoral legion.

g. Commander of the Littoral legion: Lieutenant Colonel Robert Mommougui, previously technical director in the National Defense's general secretariat; he replaces Colonel Laurent Angouand, transferred.

h. Commander of the Southwest legion: Colonel Dembo Abdoulaye Oumarou, previously commander of the East gendarmerie legion; he replaces Lieutenant Marc Nguidjol, transferred.

i. Commander of the Northwest legion: Lieutenant Colonel Marc Nguidjol, previously commander of the Southwest gendarmerie legion; he replaces Lieutenant Colonel Clement Ze Akono, transferred.

j. Commander of the West legion: Major Pierre Enama Essomba who is already in that position.

8041

CSO: 3419/328

CAPE VERDE

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS COUNTRY

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 30 Dec 83 p 12

[Text] A delegation representing the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), paying Cape Verde a visit of friendship and cooperation at the invitation of the PAICV [African Independence Party of Cape Verde], has been in our country since the 16th of this month.

The delegation is headed by Jiang Guanghu, deputy head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and it includes four other individuals.

On 27 December, the delegation visited the municipality of Tarrafal, in the interior of Sao Tiago, where the members had an opportunity to visit some centers of socioeconomic interest.

The next morning, the Chinese delegation met with a delegation representing the National Secretariat of the African Independence Party of Cape Verde, headed by Comrade Luis Fonseca, a member of the National Council and first secretary of the autonomous Praia urban sector. The Cape Verdian delegation also included Comrades Jorge Lopes and Armando Cruz, director of the Foreign Relations Department and director of the Party Organization Department, respectively, and Edith Reis, a Party Secretariat official.

In the afternoon on 28 December, the CCP delegation traveled to the island of Sao Vicente on a working visit, where the members met with a party delegation from the Sao Vicente region headed by Comrade Candido Santana, first secretary of the party sector on the island.

Also, during their stay, the members of the CCP delegation visited the Amilcar Cabral Institute in Praia, and, at the conclusion of their visit, they had an audience with Comrade Abilio Duarte, a member of the Political Commission and foreign relations secretary of the National Party Council, and also with Prime Minister Pedro Pires, deputy secretary general of the PAICV.

During the talks between the CCP delegation and its Cape Verdian counterpart, the Chinese stressed the strengthening of the bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries.

The delegation is returning to China tomorrow.

CAPE VERDE

PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR NATIONAL EFFORT TO COMBAT DROUGHT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Dec 83 p 9

[Text] Praia--The president of the Republic of Cape Verde, speaking in the city of Praia, has appealed for a "movement of national solidarity against the drought," the ANOP reports.

Aristides Pereira, who addressed a message to the National Popular Assembly (ANP) of Cape Verde, made an appeal "to all citizens of Cape Verde living in the country or abroad."

The Cape Verdian chief of state expressed the view that the measures adopted by the executive branch headed by Pedro Pires "have allowed a certain stability, such that generally speaking neither disruptions of supply nor serious nutritional imbalances have occurred."

However, he added, "the social situation resulting from the effects of the drought is a worry."

According to Aristides Pereira, the last agricultural year was the worst since 1975, with production 50 percent below that for the preceding year, and sufficient to meet only 5 percent of the requirement for the basic food product, corn.

"The most optimistic estimates," he went on to say, "point to bean production representing 27 percent of the national requirement, at most. Fodder production is practically nil on the islands to the north and hardly satisfactory in Sotavento."

President Pereira announced that the government proposes "to intensify diplomatic activities with the donor countries and bodies, both within the regional framework of the CLISS and internationally, with a view to obtaining aid for the country which will permit not just simple survival, but the development of conditions for a worthy and productive life."

"International solidarity has worked for us, and the people of Cape Verde in general have benefitted from it," Aristides Pereira said. He asserted that it is "indispensable that we establish solidarity among us, national solidarity, in due measure."

The president of Cape Verde made some comments on the decisions of the Second Congress of the PAICV [African Independence Party of Cape Verde], stressing

some concepts which he said emerged strengthened from that party meeting held in June of this year.

On this basis, he urged the ANP deputies to expand and deepen democratic practice, "making of democracy and the discussion of ideas the main bulwark of national unity and the development of society in Cape Verde."

He noted "a certain tendency to adopt stereotype models which, although they serve the purposes of other countries, have proved ill-adapted to Cape Verde, because they are unable to provide solutions to the problems we face."

Aristides Pereira further appealed for the manifestation of "national solidarity" in defense of the collective interests, and urged that "there be no effort to trample upon the interests of the least favored classes, or to derive profit, as in the past, from the crisis situation.

"It is necessary for all, and these servants of the state in particular, to develop a spirit of saving and to seek to do the same work at less cost," President Pereira said.

"Within the country or abroad, our standard of living or consumption should be consistent with our potential," he said in conclusion.

5157
CSO: 3442/228

FIRST TURKEY PRODUCTION UNIT MARKETS PRODUCTION

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 30 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] During the current holiday season, the Cape Verdian Solidarity Institute (ICS) put on the market, for the first time in Cape Verde, several hundred turkeys raised at its poultry production unit located at the Sao Filipe Farm.

The birds, weighing between 5 and 6 kilograms, were well-accepted by the population.

The turkeys, obtained from England, arrived at the Sao Filipe Farm last 30 September.

A total of 77 days, or 11 weeks after their arrival, some of the birds had already reached a live weight of 6 kilograms.

Hundreds of buyers went to the farm to purchase turkeys for the Christmas holidays, and sales will of course continue until the end of the year.

The success achieved in this first industrial production of turkeys in our country was only possible thanks to effective technical assistance, and also the excellent quality of the feed supplied by the Crop and Livestock Development Enterprise.

The technical departments of the ICS, which were responsible for the introduction of this new source of protein to our country, report that the prospects for marketing turkey meat are good, since thanks to the technical advances achieved recently in this poultry-breeding sector, it will be possible to produce an abundance of these birds at reasonable prices.

Their introduction into the diet of our people, which is so lacking in proteins of animal origin, will be effected gradually as the techniques for handling and adapting the species to our environment are perfected.

When the operational system is properly consolidated, turkey meat will cost no more than other poultry, and as a butcher's product, which it is considered today, its price will not differ much from that of other red meats.

We hope to be able to discuss this new product which now enriches our country's diet in greater detail soon, and we hope that the economic results will be such as to encourage those engaging in the raising of turkeys.

POSSIBILITY OF REGULATING LIBYAN INTERFERENCE BY NON-MILITARY MEANS NOTED

Paris LIBERATION AFRIQUE CARAIBE-PACIFIC in French No 19-20, Dec 83 - Mar 84
pp 22-25

[Excerpts] The most obvious signs of the ruin of Chad's economy are a budget deficit of 28 billion CFA francs (1 CFA franc = 0.02 French franc) in an expenditure budget of 36.7 billion CFA francs in 1983, a public foreign debt of more than 100 billion CFA francs, and a gross national product now less than 110 dollars per person. This ruinous condition has been aggravated by the latest developments in the civil war. However, Chad is not really a poor country.

Chad has important mineral resources (uranium, wolfram, and cassiterite) in the Aozou Strip annexed by Libya. There are numerous indications in the Guera and the eastern part of the country (Ouaddai, Biltine, Ennedi): mineral deposits containing uranium, gold, iron and bauxite, not to mention the gold of Mayo Kabbu in the south. However, exploitation of Chad's uranium is really not an urgent matter for France, which is developing its own nuclear program thanks mainly to uranium from Niger and Gabon, which, moreover, have trouble unloading their production. Chad's riches are no doubt the reserves of the next millennium... However, in view of the existence of these strategic minerals in the part of Chad annexed, or craved, by Tripoli, Paris intends to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Chad.

In fact, France's intervention in Chad today is motivated more by political and geostrategically reasons than economic considerations.

The announcement of the unity of Libya and Chad in January 1981 clearly revealed the stakes in this war, of which the clashes in 1980, 1982, and 1983 are the most recent bloody episodes. Is Chad going to move out of France's traditional zone of domination? Does Libya, profiting from the irregular political situation of a country torn by 17 years of war, plan to grab all or part (BET: Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti; Kanem; Biltine) of a state that it regards as "vital territory" in its struggle "to break the encirclement"? Does Libya plan to establish an "Arab-African" entity, a field for application of the broad principles of Qadhafi's Green Book? It is currently holding onto the Aozou Strip, an advance observation point whose loss would mean withdrawal 600 kilometers north to Sabbah. That would be a significant setback to the carrying out of its expansionist strategy. Whatever the objectives of this strategy (see article on Tripoli's strategy), partition of Chad would be a dangerous precedent for Paris, particularly because Libya has tried to incite separatist tendencies in Niger. Such a partition would harm France's credibility in the eyes of many African states (Niger, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Togo, Gabon...) which, like whining orphans, last summer threatened to turn to the United States if France did not directly intervene.

In Libya, ever since the overthrow of the King Idriss monarchy by Colonel Qadhafi's military coup d'etat on 1 September 1969, two policy priorities have been affirmed: unity of the Arab world (the heritage of Nasir, who died in 1970) and development of relations with the other African countries, priorities that in combination shed particular light on Tripoli's omnipresence in the Chadian issue.

The dizzy growth of oil revenues throughout the 1960's enabled that country to become a first-rank financial, military and political power in Africa and to develop an expansionist strategy that is unrivaled on the continent.

This material power is put at the service of an ideology of "power of the masses," defined in Colonel Qadhafi's Green Book. This "third world theory," rejecting capitalism and communism, offers a "true socialism" based on "the only democracy that has been established in the world, since it is based on government of the people by the people." The defense and propagation of Islam go hand in hand with application of the Green Book.

Without dwelling any further on the rather vague features of this so-called third world theory, it remains true that the Libyan financial capability and the remarkable economic and social achievements--which people usually forget to mention--since Colonel Qadhafi's rise to power are capable of seducing both the heads of state of neighboring African countries living in destitution and the adherents of national liberation movements attracted by socialist talk.

Libya thus has some trumps, which Libya would be naive to ignore, enabling it to give free rein to its expansionism; but for it consequently to want to become a mere armed tool of the USSR in Africa is the product of a completely simplistic view developed by Reagan and the most conservative African heads of state--Houphouet-Boigny to Eyadema, and including Bongo--a view often adopted in France by most of the Right and part of the Left, the most Atlantic-minded or pro-Israeli.

Libyan strategy with regard to Chad is two-fold: offensive, expression of its expansionism; and defensive, fear of encirclement. Let us examine the second aspect first.

In June 1982, the fall of Chad President Goukouni, an unreliable ally of Tripoli, and the return of H. Habre to power with the support of the United States, Sudan and Egypt were some cause for worry to a Libya already hemmed in on the east by Egypt and Sudan, and on the north by the U.S. Sixth Fleet patrolling the Mediterranean. It was vital that a new front hostile to Libya not be opened in Chad, while Libya's relations with its western neighbor, Tunisia, continued to be marked by mutual distrust.

Following Reagan's election, the close military cooperation between the United States, Sudan and Egypt (joint maneuvers), the incidents in the Sidra Gulf (Libyan planes intercepted by the Sixth Fleet), and the American determination to use Hissein Habre's Chad as a new staging point in its African policy gave some credence to the encirclement idea, along with the failure to hold the OAU summit conference in Tripoli that isolated Libya from the majority of the countries of the African continent.

The other aspect of the Libyan strategy, an offensive expansionism, is also not new. In 1981, its proposal for Libyan-Chadian unity was upset by its own Chadian allies, who in November 1981 ordered the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad.

In fact, there is a constant characteristic of Libya's action in Chad: it has never allowed the Chadian forces it is supporting the least room for maneuver, a fact that has contributed to its failure to some degree, because Libyan expansionism has two aspects.

An appealing aspect: the achievements of the "national liberation," the process that began with the overthrow of the feudal monarchy in September 1969. As emphasized by J. Latremoliere: "The vigor and scale of Libya's boost to the economy, by extension and improvement of the traditional agricultural areas, the development of new crops right in the desert, the establishment of petrochemical, steel and cement industries served by gas pipelines, the increase in number of light industries, the construction of a large capacity road network, the revolution in housing with closely overlapping cubes, in the cities, demolition to make way for construction, not to mention the social change in a capital of 1 million people where 20 years ago trade was almost entirely in foreign hands, are striking even to the most sceptical observer."*

An unpleasant aspect: the presumption of the Libyans in wanting to take control of the "Chadian revolution," to impose their orientation on it (that of the Green Book), if necessary by resort to political assassination. Several Chadian leaders, often regarded as the most pro-Libyan, have disappeared under obscure circumstances: Baghalani, Brahim Youssouf, Acyl Ahmat... This domination desire is marked by a degree of racism. Tripoli has always preferred to rely on the Arab groups in central Chad (today the Revolutionary Democratic Council--CDR--faction) to accomplish its objectives; The changing alliances of a Goukouni Oueddei, Toubou of Tibesti, now allied with Tripoli, now with Paris, reflect this approach by Libya, which has never regarded him as an absolutely reliable ally. The omnipresent Libyan army in Chad from December 1980 to November 1981 was regarded by the Chadian people as an occupation army just as dominating as a French expeditionary force.

Libya's actions since June 1983 can be analyzed in the light of these two aspects: fear of encirclement and affirmation of its expansionism.

Following the failure of the Tripoli OAU summits, Libya, isolated and fearing that its theory of encirclement might come true, decided to rearm the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of ousted President Goukouni Oueddei, who was reestablished at the end of 1982 in northern Chad, at Bardai. Libya's objective was to impose negotiations on Hissein Habre, the implacable opponent, and to this end his GUNT allies had to retake the BET. As usual, Tripoli did not intend that its allies get out of hand, and limited its support to a quantity of weapons that would not permit capture of the capital Ndjamen. The GUNT, and particularly its president, Goukouni, wanted to bring Habre to his knees (the famous "war of chiefs") and press the offensive further. These disagreements doubtless explain why the dramatic breakthrough

* MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS of 20 May 1983, p 1243.

by the GUNT troops was followed promptly by a headlong flight. This is where the nature of the Libyan direct intervention became so clear; to the Libyans the rout of the GUNT troops was serious because of the Libyan objective to break the encirclement. The recapture of Faya Largeau, the key point of the BET, with the help of Libyan planes, prompted the Manta military operation by France, whose action in June-July decisively changed the balance of forces in favor of Hissein Habre.

Libya, aware of the inferior capability of its army, then sought only to prevent the GUNT from being destroyed, and did not seek direct confrontation with the French troops. Moreover, the GUNT forces did not go down as far as Salal (400 kilometers south of Faya), even though the town was empty for several days before the arrival of the French paratroops. Tripoli wanted to block Habre, but also to bring the GUNT to heel. Then the CDR troops (Arab tendency), who had not participated in the June to July fighting, came up to the front line at Oum Chalouba.

This was far from the picture of the conflict presented by the media last summer. An elaborate disinformation campaign portrayed the surge of "Libyan" troops in Chad as a threat to the "Free World," because of course the hand of Moscow was behind Tripoli.

The United States seriously declared that France was hesitating to intervene militarily in Chad in order to avoid sacrificing its interests in Libya. One can only stand flabbergasted in the face of such distortions of the truth.

It is certainly true that Libya's economic ties with the Western powers are very close. However, it is on North American technology that Libya is most dependent.

The United States, particularly since Reagan, has accustomed us to its refusal of any aid to those whom it regards as "agents of Moscow" (Grenada was a recent and dramatic example).

Libya, a financial power, is primarily armed by the USSR, although we should not ignore France's assistance role in aviation. However, it is to the Western countries that it must turn to build, thanks to the oil bonanza, an economy with the long-term goal of independence. In the current stage, Libya is vulnerable to the extent that achieving this independence is tied to the technological assistance that the Western camp is willing to provide. On the face of it, Libya's small population and technological dependence would appear to prevent Libya from becoming an imperialist power. Its inability to relaunch the Chadian state in 1980-1981 is clear evidence of this. There is here some room for maneuver that leads to the belief that the Libyan interference in Chad can be settled by some means other than military.

The situation prompts one to wonder about Libya's precise position on the international chessboard, and hence about the limits of its expansionist strategy.

9920

CSO: 3419/330

FISCAL YEAR 1984 BUDGET PRESENTED TO ASSEMBLY

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 13 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] The 1984 fiscal year budget for the Peoples Republic of Congo, which was presented to the Peoples National Assembly Monday by the prime minister, Comrade Louis Sylvain-Goma, will amount to Fr CFA 412,421,419,000.

The budget is divided between Fr CFA 172,921,419,000 for investment and Fr CFA 239,500,000,000 for operations.

Local revenue sources will cover Fr CFA 285,600,000,000 of the budget outlays, or 69.2 percent, while Fr CFA 126,800,000,000 or 30.8 percent will be provided from external sources.

The investment budget (Fr CFA 172,921,419,000) will to a great extent (115 billion) be devoted to infrastructure--transport, civil aviation, public works, construction and telecommunications.

Some 27 billion will be dedicated to the productive sector. These two areas alone account for 82.5 percent of total investment.

The operating budget (Fr CFA 279,500,000) would be funded as follows:

--ordinary revenue estimated at 95.5 billion, of which 56.5 billion would be from taxes, 36 billion from customs duties and 3 billion revenue from state properties and services;

--oil revenue projected at 164 billion, including 90 billion in taxes and 74 billion in royalties;

--contingent revenue of Fr CFA 20 billion, representing a rate of increase of 3.8 percent, or a mild growth of 3.5 billion, over the 1983 budget.

In terms of outlays, the operating budget is divided as follows:

--Public debt: 110 billion, compared to 87 billion in 1983--up 23 billion;

--Personnel: 64.3, compared to 57.3 in 1983--up 7 billion;

--Equipment: 19.8, compared to 21.8 in 1983--down 2 billion;

--General Expenses: 10.1 billion, compared to 16.4 billion in 1983--down 6.3 billion.

--Transfer Payments: 35.3 billion, compared to 36.7 billion in 1983--down 1.4 billion.

--Contribution to investment: 40 billion, compared to 44 billion in 1983--down 4 billion.

The member of the political bureau, the prime minister, said in presenting the budget for fiscal 1984 that the budget bill took into account "both planning priorities and the constraints imposed by the international economic situation, which requires scaling down of the development of our oil resources."

Once the bill is voted into law by the deputies, the 1984 budget will be larger than the one for fiscal 1983, which amounted to Fr CFA 388,967,000,000.

9516

CSO: 3419/300

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF 14TH REGULAR SESSION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 726, 10 Dec 83 pp 2, 3

[Excerpts] Final Communique of the 14th regular session of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT].

Convoked under Act No. 83/050 of 19 November 1983, the Central Committee created by the Third Extraordinary Congress of the Party met in the Peoples Palace from 28 November to 7 December under the esteemed chairmanship of Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, its president.

The agenda covered the following points:

1--adoption of the agenda;

2--adoption of the schedule of events and meetings;

3--adoption of the minutes of the meeting of the 13th regular session of the Central Committee;

4--review of the report of the Political Bureau;

a) reports from the departments;

b) assessment of progress in executing the plan of 31 October 1983;

5--the program of action for the political bureau;

6--examination of the 1984 section of the plan;

7--the general government budget for fiscal year 1984;

8--report by the Central Commission for Party Auditing and Accounting (CCCP);

9--the Party budget for fiscal 1984;

10--preparation for the Third Regular Congress of the PCT.

On the national scene, the Central Committee noted with satisfaction that all the active forces in the country are currently engaged in the accomplishment of the tasks of the revolution, and particularly in the realization of the 1982-1986 5-Year Plan, although implementation of the plan is constantly threatened

by numerous imponderables related both to the international economic crisis and to the slenderness of our resources.

Our people's will is unshakeable. However, its ability to move ahead is still seriously impeded by the continuing inadequate development of our productive resources in the countryside, counterproductive factors in the state sector, and the improvised character of our communications and transportation infrastructure, which are so indispensable to development.

Our unprecedented efforts in the field of roads, ports, airports, telecommunications, electrification, water supply, railroads, and storage facilities are in accordance with the logic of the flexible plan and absorb a large part of our resources. Their completion creates a new reality in the nation and lays sure foundations for progress toward the harmonious development of our country.

The Central Committee noted with satisfaction the successes recorded in the completion of priority objectives, and exhorts the people as a whole to redouble their efforts to achieve even greater victories.

The Central Committee deplored the divisions within several friendly revolutionary organizations, diversions which in some cases encouraged direct action by imperialism and in others diverted the revolutionary forces from the main direction of their advance, and thus from the real enemy.

The 14th regular plenum of the Central Committee renews its support to the just struggles of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, Western Sahara, Palestine, Cuba, Nicaragua, Chile, and El Salvador, just as it expresses its deep solidarity with all struggling people devoted to peace, justice and liberty throughout the world.

After analyzing the international economic crisis and the national economic situation, the Central Committee gave its full attention to problems related to the internal functioning of the Party and to the implementation of the 1982-86 5-Year Plan.

On the subject of the internal functioning of the Party, the Central Committee reviewed the implementation of the 1983 program by the departments of the political bureau. In that regard, the Central Committee, after noting with satisfaction that the program was carried through to an impressive degree, issued directives on the following questions:

--the Congress of peasants;

--the status of the Party in Brazzaville;

Regarding the Congress of peasants, the Central Committee asked the political bureau to continue thinking about the question of organizing the peasants, and in particular to attempt to get a correct theoretical grip on the problem of the representativeness of individual peasants. Thinking on this subject should be pursued in the preparations for the Third Regular Congress.

Examining the question of the Party's condition in the city of Brazzaville, the Central Committee issued directives to the Department of Organization and to the ad hoc commission of the city of Brazzaville in order to stimulate a revitalization of the Party's activities in the capital city.

After reviewing implementation of the 1983 program, the Central Committee examined the political bureau's action program for 1984.

This program must take into account above all the concerns related to the holding of the Third Regular Congress of the Party.

The Central Committee also adopted the Party budget for fiscal year 1984.

Expressing appreciation of the report of the Central Commission for Party Audits and Accounting on management of the 1983 party budget, the Central Committee hailed the unprecedented efforts made by the permanent staff of the Party since the time of the Third Extraordinary Congress toward improvement of management of the Party finances. It also discharged the staff of their obligations with respect to financial and material management in fiscal year 1982.

The Central Committee finished its review of questions related to the internal functioning of the Party by examining the important question of preparation for the Third Regular Congress. On that subject, the Central Committee decided to establish the following organization:

1--A preparatory commission chaired by the president of the central committee. This preparatory commission is subdivided into three subcommissions;

a)--a political subcommission.

b)--an economic subcommission.

c)--a socio-cultural subcommission.

2--A permanent secretariat for the preparatory commission.

3--A consultative commission to the preparatory commission, a consultative commission by means of which all potential contributions from throughout the country can be tapped.

The Central Committee recommended that this measure be put into effect immediately following its session so that all the materials for the congress will be ready to be presented to it at its 15th session in April 1984.

The Central Committee decided to hold the Third Regular Congress from 27-31 July 1984 on the following theme:

"We strengthen the guiding role of the Party and linkage with the masses, we consolidate the victories of the working people by pursuing the objectives of 5 February 1979, toward deeper revolutionary advances, in unity, dedicated work and peace."

Examining the domestic economic and financial situation, the Central Committee notes that a major financial effort was required to make possible the continuation of the major projects slated for the 1983 portion of the 1982-1986 5-Year Plan, in the face of the economic and financial crisis ravaging the international community. The state's investment efforts were on a scale commensurate with its role as the primary economic agent of the country.

As of 30 October 1983, some 88,371 million of the readjusted investment budget of 129,458 million has been expended.

The most important projects, representing the hard core of the plan, were all completed, in accordance with the planned schedule.

The majority of recovery projects were completely financed, with projects under way receiving 63.9 percent of the funds projected and new projects 36 percent.

The sectoral distribution of the funds paid out or acquired corresponds to the broad strategic lines of the plan, which emphasizes the predominant role of infrastructure and the productive sector. These sectors received 82 percent of the funds expended.

The degree of implementation of projects on the ground (roads, telecommunications, factory reconstruction...) generally reflects the extent of expenditures, but in some cases work is further advanced.

The documents in the plan highlighted weak spots in our national economy, particularly the fluctuating level of our oil revenue, a major source of national wealth. The need to avoid excessive indebtedness (because of the possibility of a drop in oil revenues) which might ultimately compromise our development program resulted in a plan which featured strict and concrete mechanisms of control and oversight over implementation.

These measures, part of the "flexible plan" strategy, include continuous re-evaluation of available resources, continual adjustment of state outlays to those resources, and the laying down of procedures for technical and budgetary control.

As part of that strategy of continuous adaptation of plan execution to economic and financial limitations, the Central Committee examined the current economic and financial situation and prospects for 1984-1986.

Over time the economic crisis has been reflected in a decline in price per barrel, lowered prospects for future oil production following stabilization of worldwide demand for oil products, a continuation of high interest rates and disadvantageous mechanisms for price adjustment. The result has been significantly lower oil revenue and growth in both import levels and service on the national debt. There is little reason to believe global economic and financial developments over the period 1984-1986 will significantly improve our position.

Despite this situation, the government in 1982 approved a major investment effort, exceeding by 50 percent initial projections. This effort made it

possible for economic activity to increase by about 12 percent, in real terms, between 1981 and 1982.

In 1983, though the state has made an equivalent investment commitment, the accumulation of unfavorable factors at the international level and the persistence of problems in the state enterprises have prevented very significant growth in domestic economic activity.

Study of this situation led the Central Committee to recommend application of the adjustment measures identified in the August 1983 session.

Actions to be taken in the period 1984-1986 will aim to:

--improve budgetary balance and the balance of payments;

--reduce total operating expenses in real terms;

--adapt the investment program to the government's financing capacity and thus also continue studies aimed at scaling down certain large projects;

--maintain the level of investment outlays that is essential for controlling national economic development;

--reduce the vulnerability of the domestic economy to the vagaries of the oil market; and carry out a policy of diversification of resources, continuing with the reform of the state sector and implementing a policy of providing incentives to the creation of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Finally, the Central Committee examined the proposed operating and capital budgets for 1984 and recommended avoiding any imbalance in their execution.

To that end, the Central Committee insists that the Steering Committee keep a firm grip on implementation of the Plan, using the adjustment mechanisms in the flexible plan to safeguard macroeconomic balance.

Done in Brazzaville, 7 December 1983

The Central Committee.

9516

CSO: 3419/300

CONGO

BRIEFS

WFP FOOD AID EXTENDED--An amended operations plan for the assistance program to improve the health of preschool children and their mothers was signed last Saturday in Brazzaville by officials representing the Congo and the WFP (World Food Program). The amendment extends the said project until March 1984. The operations plan signed on 15 September 1976 was to last for 3 years. The amendment stipulates that WFP assistance will cover a period of 6 and one-half years and will be distributed to 9,000 undernourished preschool children and 3,200 pregnant women and nursing mothers. By the terms of the amendment, WFP will deliver to the Congo (via the port of Pointe-Noire) food products valued at U.S. \$4,272,600 (including the cost of freight, supervision and local inspections). The food products will include 2,136 tons of rice, 1,484 tons of sorghum enriched with soya, 305 tons of wheat flour, 585 tons of fish, 300 tons of corn flour, 590 tons of powdered milk, 242 tons of vegetable oil, 96 tons of powdered eggs and 19 tons of sugar. The aid will be provided over a 6 and one-half year period starting at the time products were first distributed. The amendment was initialed by the secretary general in the Congolese Ministry of Cooperation, Comrade Wilson Abel Ndessabeka, and by WFP's resident representative in the Congo. [Text] [Brazzaville MWETI in French 20 Dec 83 p 3] 9516

CSO: 3419/300

NATION MANUFACTURING OWN DETERGENTS SINCE NOVEMBER

Libreville L'UNION in French 5 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Mualabu Mussamba: "Gabon Manufactures Its Own Detergents"]

[Text] Gabon has been manufacturing its own detergents since November 1983. It is producing one detergent for washing by hand, one for washing machines, a bactericide with a pleasant citronella smell and a dishwashing liquid under the brand name "Ecnes's."

This whole range of products is being manufactured by the Industrial Company of Detergents, Supplies and Chemical Application (SIDAC) (one of the projects proposed during the Franco-Gabonese Economic Seminar organized by Gabon and the CEPIA [French Center for Industrial Promotion in Africa]). SIDAC is currently producing 30 tons of detergents--this figure includes the whole range of products. There is a potential monthly operating output of 80 tons.

Gabon invested 410 millions in SIDAC, creating 30 new jobs. Annual imports were estimated at 1.8 billion before the plant began operations.

The plant, which we visited very recently, is located on the road to Owendo, near the Gabonese Industrial Body Shop (CIG). The manufacturing process is very simple.

The raw material is dumped in a pump-equipped hopper which carries the product to the mixer. The latter turns for 30 minutes before the formula for hand washing is added.

The finished detergent is carried to another processing hopper. Once this process is completed, another machine takes over for the packing of 250- and 900-gram boxes of detergents. The only thing left to do after that is to put the products in cartons for distribution to all the super markets of Libreville and Port Gentil.

Company officials are also planning to do business on the UDEAC [Union of Central African States] market. It will not be easy. It will be necessary to battle the competition in order to promote this product which costs a little more than the same product imported from abroad (a difference of 20 to 30 francs).

SIDAC also manufactures liquid detergents. It has five 1000-liter vats to do the job and two for dishwashing liquids (detergents and fabric softeners) [soapines]

6857

CSO: 3419/324

SONATRAM ACQUIRES SECOND VESSEL, PLANS TO DIVERSIFY TRAFFIC

Libreville L'UNION in French 31 Dec 83-2 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Neltoh: "The Baptism of the Abanga"]

[Excerpts] The Owendo Port Complex once again served as the setting for the baptism of the second ship of the National Maritime Transport Company (SONATRAM), the Abanga, whose godmother is Mrs Alice Mébiame, the prime minister's wife, represented by her oldest daughter, Miss Anita Mébiame.

Speaking first, SONATRAM Director General Ludovic Ognagna assessed the performance of the company since its creation in 1976. Faced with a difficult international economic situation and the unrelenting competition of the maritime companies of developed countries, the company had to charter conventional ships and, by so doing, had to spend over 4 billion CFA francs.

The director general remarked, however, that a better understanding of maritime transport, followed by the implementation of measures for the protection of the national shipping business, enabled SONATRAM to improved its cargo quotas from 15 percent in 1980 to 29 percent in 1983 in a North-South direction. Toward Gabon, it went from 9 percent in 1980 to 17 percent in 1983.

The speaker remarked that these results showed a clear increase despite a particularly gloomy worldwide economic situation and a steadily larger participation of high value ships in our lines.

The director general stressed that the acquisition of these two ships will enable the national shipping industry not only to diversify its traffic and increase its activities through the creation of new lines, but also, and most of all, to exploit existing lines more rationally.

The Mpassa and the Abanga have the same features: a 13,000-ton deadweight, a length of 150 meters, a width of 21 meters and a speed of 16 knots, with a 30-knot maximum. The crew is made up of 26 members and 14 apprentices. The ship is equipped with 40-ton derricks for loading and unloading. These two ships will be carrying general merchandise (428 containers) and rough timber.

In his speech, Mathieu Nguéma, minister delegate to the prime minister, highlighted the vital importance of maritime transport in our foreign trade and

of the sea-related assets which should consolidate our independence further and assert our sovereignty. He also praised the special interest which the chief of state, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, and his prime minister bear to the sea sector and to maritime transport.

Speaking about the vitality of the maritime transport, the minister delegate declared that it was a provider of foreign currency and a vector of foreign trade through its influence on the balance of payments, consumers' prices, investment costs and the competitiveness of export products. He added that it also guarantees steady supplies, thus contributing to the country's political stability.

With regard to future prospects, the company would be considering the transport of hydrocarbons and minerals. There are also plans to service other parts of the world, for, he added, the two ships are only scheduled to ply the Gabon-Northern Europe line.

6857

CSO: 3419/324

GUINEA-BISSAU

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES SUMMIT MEETING, RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 23 Dec 83 pp 22-23

[Interview with Maj Gen Joao Bernardo (Nino) Vieira, president of Guinea-Bissau, in Bissau; date not given]

[Text] In an interview granted to O JORNAL in Bissau, the president of Guinea-Bissau, Joao Bernardo (Nino) Vieira, said that expansion of the Group of Five to include Brazil and Portugal, proposed by Portuguese Minister Jaime Gama, is premature. "Possibly," the president told us, "we will consider the matter at the next summit meeting in Sao Tome and Principe." In addition to commenting on the summit meeting which has just ended in Bissau, the president of Guinea-Bissau spoke at length during this interview on cooperation with Portugal, to which, O JORNAL has learned, he will pay an official visit late in February or early in March.

Nino's Simplicity

A simple, laconic and sympathetic man--this is the president of the republic of Guinea-Bissau, to whose official residence in Bissau we went to meet with him.

Joao Bernardo (Nino) Vieira welcomed the reporter from O JORNAL in a very austere room devoid of luxuries and decorated with small craft objects. He was affable and welcoming, giving the lie to the image of a harsh and legendary fighter of the liberation struggle era.

It is this man who will pay an official visit to Portugal next year. He is a president who likes Portugal (his son is studying in Lisbon) and who has taken care to ensure respect in his country for the Portuguese language, which he learned in Guinea, after it won independence.

Nino Vieira is the picture of a Guinean citizen: calm (although he becomes enraged by instances of lack of discipline and lack of production) and simple. Nino Vieira is an African Marxist, with his feet well-planted on the land he loves, a Marxist who has baptized his youngest child in a Catholic church, and who has asked the Portuguese nuns in Bissau to take charge of the pediatrics section at the hospital in the Guinean capital.

A charismatic but human figure, close to his people--Maj Gen Joao Bernardo (Nino) Vieira.

O JORNAL: As the host of the Fourth Summit Meeting of Chiefs of State of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, you certainly have a final word to say, Mr President, about the practical results of this gathering.

Nino Vieira: Well, I think that this summit meeting was rather good, not only because it was held in Guinea-Bissau, a fact of which I am proud, but also because it allowed us, the five African countries in which Portuguese is the official language, to meet and agree upon ideas, not only where the political and economic realms are concerned, but also with regard to various projects we have planned: the common bank problem, trade exchange, cadre training.

[Question] I think, Mr President, that the question of eliminating visas among the five countries was also taken up.

[Answer] Yes, we took up this question, and it may possibly be discussed in greater detail at the next summit meeting.

[Question] As to the proposal by the Portuguese foreign minister about the expansion of the Group of Five to include Brazil and Portugal, what do you think?

[Answer] At this time, we are considering it. However, we believe that this proposal by the Portuguese government is premature at this time. We may look into the matter further at the next summit meeting in Sao Tome, in order to make our final assessment.

[Question] But is there some commission entrusted with studying the matter until then?

[Answer] Well, to date there is no commission. The CPI began this year, in 1983, with Cape Verde in the presidency of the Conference of Chiefs of State of Portuguese-Speaking African Countries, and it is only now that we, Guinea-Bissau, will take the discussion to a more specific level, pending the holding of the Sao Tome summit meeting.

[Question] Wasn't the question discussed at this summit meeting, even in the cloakrooms?

[Answer] No, it was not discussed.

No Change Regarding Portugal

[Question] As an independent country and one which underwent a transformation in November of 1980, what position does Guinea-Bissau take with regard to Portugal?

[Answer] Nothing has changed in our relations with Portugal. We are rather thinking of expanding our cooperation still further, not only on the level of President Eanes, but the PS/PSD [Socialist Party/Social Democratic Party] itself. I have noted that Portugal proposed the holding of a round-table

discussion in Lisbon on Guinea Bissau's economic problems. This already represents a more open approach which we appreciate and for which we express heartfelt thanks. This is a sincere and altruistic gesture concerning Guinea-Bissau's economic problems.

[Question] As you know, Portugal is experiencing a period of serious economic difficulty. In practical terms, there will be less money in the coming year for aid to the Portuguese-speaking African countries. How do you think cooperation between the two countries can function, under these circumstances?

[Answer] It may function in various ways. For example, some Portuguese businesses (the main one is Soares da Costa) are currently planning to operate in Guinea-Bissau, and shortly another, from Oporto, I think, will come. In the fishing sector much can be done as well. This is a sector of great importance to us. The Portuguese experience can help us considerably, and Portugal can benefit from our fish. Another aspect, triangular cooperation, is also important. President Mitterrand spoke to us about this in specific terms: the possibility of triangular cooperation with Portugal. I have learned that the United States of America is also interested in triangular cooperation, with Portugal as the intermediary. I have personally discussed this issue with President Mitterrand in Paris.

[Question] Where the economic problems of Guinea-Bissau are concerned, there is every indication that the peso will be devalued shortly. Can you confirm this?

[Answer] For the time being, there is no talk of the devaluation of the peso. In the future, perhaps. It is true, however, that we plan to adopt corrective economic measures, such as increasing taxes, increasing production and increasing exports.

The IMF and Guinea-Bissau

[Question] And there is an IMF loan, is there not?

[Answer] This will be discussed in accordance with the measures in our economic and financial recovery program. That is, the loan will be granted on the basis of the development of the implementation of the guidelines established within the framework of our economic and financial stabilization program. We must fulfill the requirements imposed on us by the IMF in order to obtain this loan.

[Question] What is or are the main guideline or guidelines for development and economic stabilization in Guinea-Bissau for the coming years?

[Answer] Increasing production is our basic concern--increasing agricultural production to guarantee domestic supplies and self-sufficiency. And then the development of the production of peanuts and wood for export, and making the fishing sector functional. These are sectors we regard as having priority. We are also planning to develop the exploitation of ores. But basically, our attention will be focused on agriculture, forests, and....

[Question] What about oil, Mr President?

[Answer] Well, now this...I do not even want to talk about this. Everything still remains in the realm of happy prospects.

[Question] Walking through the streets of Bissau, one sees a great shortage of food products in the stores. How will the country face up to this scourge in the short run?

[Answer] The practical results will come from the steps we are taking and will take.

Dispute With Cape Verde

[Question] In any case, these results can only be realized in the future. And what about the short run?

[Answer] Yes, in the future. But the future is already being built. We are already working toward this. It has to be the peasant, first of all, who will produce the goods necessary to feed himself, and then to be able to feed the cities and later still, we can export.

[Question] What about tourism, Mr President? Guinea-Bissau is a country with undeveloped potential.

[Answer] This is one of the things in our development program. We have still not succeeded in finding an international tourism firm which is interested. There is an enterprise which will come here shortly to study the possibility of tourist development on Caravela Island and the building of another hotel in Bissau, so that tourists can come, stay there a few hours and then go on to the island.

[Question] Mr President, are relations with Cape Verde totally reestablished now?

[Answer] On the diplomatic level, they are.

[Question] And on the party level?

[Answer] There, not yet.

[Question] What do you think will be done so that everything can return to normalcy?

[Answer] We must resolve all the disputes we have, above all in the economic and financial sector. It is possible that the relations of the two parties will be normalized, but I am not very optimistic.

5157

CSO: 3442/228

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

DROUGHT AID FROM CONGO--The Congo offered Guinea-Bissau 100 million francs on Friday as an evidence of solidarity in connection with the drought which has plagued that country in recent years. The Congolese gift was presented to the president in Bissau, along with a message from the Congolese chief of state, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, by the ambassador from Brazzaville accredited to this capital city. He is a member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party. In his message, the Congolese president stressed the "African solidarity and friendly relations" between the two nations, and he confirmed "the feelings of friendship and brotherhood which have always been evidenced and which link the two peoples, parties and governments," it was learned from official sources. The drought and the effects of the return of the southern zone of the Sahel to desert have gradually spread to Guinea-Bissau in recent years, leading to decreased rainfall, above all in the northern and eastern parts of Guinea-Bissau. This has already led the authorities to ask international bodies to include the country in the list of those nations affected by this natural calamity. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO ACTUALIDADE in Portuguese
1 Jan 84 p 5] 5157

CSO: 3442/244

IVORY COAST

FRG RURAL DEVELOPMENT AID REPORTED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 10, 11 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Francois Mockey]

[Excerpts] Two agreements on financial cooperation to fund a drainage project for secondary towns of the country and to open a line of credit to the National Agricultural Development Bank (BNDA) were initialed yesterday afternoon by the minister of economy and finance, Abdoulaye Kone, on behalf of our country and by the ambassador of the Federal German Republic, H. E. Rudolph Koppenhofer, representing his country.

These two agreements, the minister said, rightly indicate the government's two main areas of concern--the development of the rural sector and the policy of self-sufficiency in food.

The first project concerns a fourth line of credit of 10 million marks, approximately 1.5 billion CFA francs, given to the BNDA to cover the increasingly urgent need for loans to farmers. The terms of this draft agreement are particularly generous. The loan is for a period of 50 years, with a 10-year grace period and a service charge rate of 0.75 percent a year. The BNDA will charge its clients an average interest rate of 13 percent. The difference between the effective interest rate and the service charge will be added to the existing fund to finance pilot projects of rural development. In this connection it must be noted that the loan will be used mostly to refinance loans provided by the BNDA to finance investments projects in small and medium-size enterprises in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, fishing and agroindustry..

Urban Drainage

The second cooperation agreement, involving the same amount of money, concerns a drainage project for secondary towns. For this loan, the Ivory Coast will come up with matching funds. Here one must emphasize the fact that for several years the FRG has given strong and constant support to water and drainage projects.

8796

CSO: 3419/308

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

WOMEN RECRUITED BY LLA--Maseru.--The security of Lesotho was in great danger now that women were being recruited by the Lesotho Liberation Army, a Lesotho magistrate said yesterday. Mr G H Mphafi was passing sentence on two Basotho women, convicted in the Leribe Magistrate's Court for assisting the LLA, the military wing of the exiled opposition Basotholand Congress Party, in its campaign to overthrow the Government of Lesotho by force. The court sentenced Mrs Mamanoeli Letsopa (34) to five years' imprisonment without the option of a fine and fined Mrs Mamatela Lebona (32) R300 (or 15 months' imprisonment). Mrs Letsopa was convicted of "supporting and benefiting" members of the LLA with the intent to overthrow the Government of Lesotho by force on June 30 last year. The court convicted Mrs Lebona of the alternative charge of withholding information about the presence of LLA insurgents in the area. In passing sentence, Mr Mphafi said the security of the country was in great danger now that the LLA had women sympathisers. Exhibits of hand grenades, bullets and other ammunition were confiscated by the state.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jan 84 p 9]

CSO: 3400/583

FOOD AID FROM UN TO COMBAT MALNUTRITION

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 6 Jan 84 p 1

[Text]

A UNITED Nations agency is to provide food aid worth K11 million over the next three years to combat malnutrition on Malawi, it was disclosed yesterday.

Forty-four thousand under-five children, 1,000 pregnant and nursing mothers, 264 mothers and children at rehabilitation centres and 6,000 patients at government hospitals will benefit under the scheme.

The aid is being provided by the World Food Programme (WFP), an offshoot of the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

An agreement between Malawi and the WFP was signed in Lilongwe recently by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Chakkala Chaiza, and the deputy head of the WFP mission in Malawi,

Mr. M.M. Fassih, according to a press release issued by the United Nations Development Programme office in Lilongwe yesterday.

INTEGRATED

The WFP assistance is designed to support the Government in its efforts to combat malnutrition among vulnerable groups through the integration of a feeding programme with the delivery of public health care, the press release says.

It also aims at promoting such nutritious local foods as the 'Likuni Phala' and at strengthening preventive health through education and training.

The aid will buy 2,130 metric tons of maize flour, which is to be purchased locally, 10,215 metric tons of corn soya milk or Likuni Phala, 15 metric tons of dried whole milk and 70 metric tons of vegetable oil, the release says.

CSO: 3400/523

MALAWI

BRIEFS

POLICY ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM--Malawians are free to worship the way they want to, His Excellency the Life President said yesterday after receiving in audience members of the Chipembedzo cha Makolo Church who had gone there to thank him for the freedom of worship existing in the country. Only last week Moslems went to thank the Life President for the freedom of worship that exists in the country. The object of people's worship is God, there is no reason why other people should claim that they know God better than others, which is why the Jehovah's Witnesses are banned in Malawi. As long as people worship without molesting others they have nothing to fear in Malawi. [Text] [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 31 Dec 83-6 Jan 84 p 4]

CLOTH MANUFACTURING--Malawi will save more than K4 million in foreign exchange every year on imported polyester-cotton clothing following the installation of a K10-million plant--part of a K20-million development project--at the David Whitehead and Sons cloth manufacturing complex in Blantyre. This was disclosed yesterday by the deputy general-manager of the company, Mr. R. Woolley, during a press briefing. The company has completed trials and is now manufacturing a polyester-cotton fabric. Demand is expected to be high, as the cloth combines the moisture-absorbent characteristics of cotton with the 'easy-care' properties of manmade fabrics. [By Jonathan Kuntambila] [Excerpt] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 30 Dec 83 pp 1, 3]

CSO: 3400/523

MOZAMBIQUE

RELATIONS WITH USSR STILL INVOLVE DIFFICULTIES

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 24 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Alves Gomes]

[Text] Maputo--A member of the Portuguese cabinet, in speaking to EXPRESSO, denied the report that the Soviet Union is planning to evacuate its technicians working in the various regions of the country to Maputo. "Relations with the USSR are absolutely normal," he said, terming the recent reports of cooling in the cooperation between the two countries "pure speculation."

Apparently, the report of the transfer of the Soviet technicians to Maputo, as a part of a probable withdrawal of cooperative forces from Mozambique, was based on the fact that cooperative workers at the Morrua mines in Zambezia (where 24 technicians were kidnapped in August) are expected in the capital en route to spending vacations in their own country. An official in the mining sector told us however that "they will return as soon as working conditions are reestablished at the mines."

In talks with the Mozambican Ministry of Information, we were informed on the one hand that "Mozambican-Soviet relations are likely to be the target of a real campaign to destroy stability." According to our source, "this is the result of a lack of understanding of the Mozambican political orientation." And he added: "There is a relation between the report now being circulated and the meeting on Tuesday between Mozambique and South Africa, just as there was a relation between the speculations on the summit meeting in which President Samora Machel and Botha participated and the report that the Soviets have refused to supply us with fuel."

In recent weeks, rumors have in fact circulated about the preparations for a Soviet-inspired coup d'etat, refusal to supply food to Mozambique, withdrawal of fuel supplies, and now, the repatriation of the Soviet technicians working in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

In fact, since the visit paid by President Samora Machel to Western Europe, there has been talk in diplomatic circles in Maputo about a certain Soviet disenchantment with the fact that Mozambique is making ever-greater use of Western diplomatic services, with emphasis on the United States, in seeking a solution to the problems in Southern Africa.

These rumors, based on the economic crisis the country is experiencing, which many Western technicians attribute to the poor advice provided by Eastern

bloc cooperative workers, have recently swelled in volume. The first indication came with the shortage of fuel in the country which led Mozambique Airlines to suspend the greater part of its domestic flights.

Neither Sadatization Nor Syrianization

At that point, an aviation fuel tanker arrived in Maputo. However, the fuel could only be used in Soviet-manufactured military aircraft. "This fuel has no civilian uses, although we have tried, without much success, to use it in our commercial aircraft," a Mozambican technician at the Maputo refinery told us.

Also, the officials in charge of international cooperation told us that economic relations with the USSR have been on the increase in recent months, with certain indications that the same is the case with military cooperation. However, they also commented that Soviet aid does not always entirely meet Mozambican needs.

As Samora Machel has said, the leaders in Maputo believe that these speculations are the result of a "lack of understanding of the Mozambican policy of nonalignment, and the constant efforts to situate the RPM within the context of the East-West conflict."

Immediately after the Mozambican president's visit to Western Europe, the question came up for discussion again in government and party circles in the capital, leading to continuity and even strengthening of this position on the part of Machel. "Here there will be neither 'Sadatization' nor 'Syrianization,'" members of Mozambican government circles said, in a critical reference to what has happened with the two Middle Eastern countries.

The USSR recently made a credit line of \$70 million available to Mozambique for cotton cultivation. Western sources in Maputo also mentioned the increase in military support as a response to the decision of some Western countries, Portugal among them, to initiate cooperation with the RPM in this sector.

5157
CSO: 3442/228

MOZAMBIQUE

PRESIDENT MACHEL DISCUSSES BISSAU SUMMIT, SOUTH AFRICA

O JORNAL Report

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 23 Dec 83 pp 22-24

[Article by Antonio Duarte: "O JORNAL Reporters Have Breakfast with Machel"]

[Text] Midday at the Bissalanca Airport, with a torrid sun high overhead. Samora Machel, accompanied by Nino Vieira and Aristides Pereira, was to return to Mozambique. He emerged from the huge black Cadillac from the president's fleet and glimpsed the O JORNAL correspondents. He came toward us. "Hello there. Have you already sent the report of our meeting with South Africa? You know very well what Mozambique is. You were there for 45 days. The Portuguese know it well. For this reason I chose Portugal to announce the news personally. You already have the news?" "The news agencies carried it, Mr President." "Marvelous, that's how the Portuguese are--fantastic."

Just prior to the conclusion of the summit meeting of chiefs of state of African countries in which Portuguese is the official language, held in Bissau, O JORNAL asked for an interview with Samora Machel. The president's secretary informed him of the request. The answer, a few hours later, was that the president would meet with us, but he wanted to talk with other Portuguese journalists too. He wanted to have breakfast with us.

Tuesday, the last day of the Fourth Summit Meeting. As usual, Samora Machel rose at 6 am. He worked out for an hour and took an invigorating bath.

It was 8:50 when the president met with the five Portuguese newsmen at the residence assigned him in Bissau. He seemed to be in great form. He wore an expression of content.

He greeted us and excused himself for the delay (the meeting had been scheduled for 8).

The Crystal Vase

A Mozambican photographer leaned against a vase of flowers, which fell over, breaking an ash tray. Samora Machel was relieved because the vase did not break. "You see," he said, "it's crystal. Only the ash tray broke. That doesn't matter. Here, let's leave it there." (He placed the vase on the preceding day's issue of the Maputo NOTICIAS.)

"Sit down, my friends. EXPRESSO on my right and O JORNAL--the competition--on the other side."

Samora Machel paused--one of his enigmatic silences. He smiled, and ordered breakfast to be served. "There is papaya juice and there is pineapple juice. Please serve yourselves."

Then there was chicken--the president's favorite dish. "Go ahead, eat. I am not used to eating in the morning. I just drink juice."

Samora Machel paused again. Then he dropped the "bomb." "Did you know that Mozambique is meeting with South Africa right now?"

He explained: "The meeting began an hour ago in the Kingdom of Swaziland. Three South African ministers, headed by Peter Botha, are participating. For our part, we have sent two ministers--Jacinto Veloso (Economic Affairs) and Oscar Monteiro (Justice), and a provincial governor--Sergio Vieira (of Niassa), apart from military officials. In all, six persons."

The journalists, taken by surprise, were slow in reacting. The president went on: "These talks are crucial. It is crucial to find a modus vivendi in the region. One does not choose one's neighbors (laughter). We are an inconvenience, but they are an inconvenience to us too. We cannot change geography. But what can we say, hm? My journalists too will begin to listen now. Yesterday I received a long, long Telex from the Americans. Throughout the visit to the West, I met with a number of individuals bringing messages from the Republic of South Africa and even from Portugal."

Samora Machel could hardly conceal his happiness. Suddenly, he began to speak in a lower tone, as if telling us some secret. "I think--this is between us--that Botha hoped to win support during his visit to the West. Especially from Portugal, which has 700,000 residents there. But he has offended them: they are not Portuguese, he says, but South Africans of Portuguese origin, and he speaks of winning the elections with the Portuguese."

The president interrupted himself: "Won't you eat, then? Go ahead, take what you will. I am not eating. I have just been exercising, and I haven't yet cooled off." Then he went on.

Botha Was Ill-Treated

"I truly found a concept of Mozambique in Portugal. I have not been to the FRG, but Botha was ill-treated there. He does not have many friends. Don't bother to write. We are talking. Wait until 8 pm today: the BBC and the Voice of America will carry the report. The Americans are there. They will set the tone."

Impeccably dressed in his marshal's uniform, and sitting straight in his chair, Samora Machel shook my hand, looking me straight in the eye. Then he slapped the EXPRESSO journalist on the back. Another pause. I commented: "This is a historic meeting, Mr President."

Samora Machel burst out:

"It is decisive. It is crucial to the life of southern Africa. They must be aware of this, and the Americans are aware of it too."

I asked: "Do you think that Botha's visit to the West a few days ago was basic as an immediate reason for this meeting?"

Samora Machel: "No. My visit to the West was the cause. You label me an 'agent.' For you the People's Republic of Mozambique does not exist. I had breakfast with the leading London editors. I invited them to breakfast: THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, THE GUARDIAN, the BBC, THE TIMES... and another, I do not remember. Well, we talked honestly..." (at this point a protocol official interrupted Samora Machel to tell him that he was already late for the closing session of the summit meeting. The president answered: "It's time? Well, wait, I am having breakfast.")

At the meeting being held in Swaziland between Mozambique and South Africa, between 10 o'clock local time and midnight last Tuesday, the two parties were reported to have tested the ground, according to the information obtained by O JORNAL, with a view to a future summit meeting of the two countries. Samora Machel told us that such subjects as security, economic cooperation and peace in the region were to be analyzed by the two nations in a future discussion.

'Armed Bandits' and the Drought

At the breakfast, the president spoke of the proposals Mozambique made to South Africa. "I have 3500 men who were captured, armed bandits trained and equipped by South Africa. I have tons and tons of armaments. Now what shall I do with these armed bandits? What shall I do with South Africa? This is the subject of great discussion. Shall I kill the armed bandits? Kill them? They are Mozambicans. Shall I send them to South Africa? This would be very difficult. Some are wounded, and they need treatment. And part of the food goes to them, part of the clothing goes to the armed bandits. And then a sizeable force would be needed to guard them, instead of doing other useful things, instead of producing. Therefore I called Amnesty International. They have the crazy concept that they are more humane than we are, isn't that the case? I also called the International Red Cross, to observe the bandits. There are captive armed bandits. Listen to the list of their crimes. You (here he pointed to the EXPRESSO and O JORNAL newsmen) heard them and saw them. In February, I took a number of journalists, including the WASHINGTON POST correspondent, to Gaza, and there was a gathering of 50,000 persons. The armed bandits were there with the blankets and the sheets, everything stolen from the people. It was sickening. They function thanks to drugs, in fact. Because it is not human to kill women and children and burn their huts. That is not normal. Some things are not normal."

I reminded the president that I had an opportunity to talk to a prisoner in Inhambane, who was accused of various crimes, although he was only 12 years old. Samora Machel spoke harshly:

"You mean he was captured, kidnapped and then forced to commit crimes in order to stay with them. We have a law, which has already been approved and which will go into effect in January, on the armed bandits. Those who are kidnapped and who commit crimes, the volunteers and the leaders--on the distinctions among them. So that we can punish them harshly."

Samora compared the activities of the so-called "armed bandits" to the drought plague in Mozambique. He said: "We have not had such a drought for more than 50 years. In all my life I do not recall having seen a drought like this. Have you seen how dry the country is?" (He was speaking to the O JORNAL correspondent.)

I asked him: "Are these the two great problems--the drought and the cutting off of communications by the armed bandits--hindering development?"

Samora laughed ironically: "The interruption of communications? I would say quite simply the armed bandits. The drought and the armed bandits are the two scourges of Mozambique."

The Mozambican president then outlined the historic picture of the aggression by South Africa and what was Rhodesia against Mozambique.

Understanding in the West

"Since we proclaimed independence, you have not followed the development of South African participation in the actions against Mozambique. But the precedent dates back a long time. The Portuguese government established the capital, Lourenco Marques, in the south, and South Africa had the desire to take over that part of Mozambique--Maputo and Gaza."

Samora Machel talked about the ANC, the South African movement for national independence against apartheid, which existed long before Botha and Magnus Malan were born, and about Nelson Mandella, "who had been in prison 20 years before the birth of the FRELIMO."

The Mozambican president then rapidly reviewed the beginning of the colonial war and the liberation struggle. He was euphoric. He spoke of the entry into Mozambique by Rhodesia "alongside the Portuguese colonial troops, on the pretext of defending Cabo de Bassa."

Samora Machel went on to speak of the support provided to the FRELIMO by the ZANU and later, Mozambican aid to the struggle of Zimbabwe. He concluded: "Rhodesia did not come in, nor did South Africa. Neither of them will. It is this entire process which the West does not understand."

I asked Samora Machel: "Mr President, do you think that after your trip to the West and to Portugal, all of this has become clearer?"

Samora nodded yes. "The Westerners understood very well. They understood very well, beginning with Portugal. Those who are attacking me are really the Portuguese fascists and ultraracists who fled to join apartheid. It was

this I wanted to tell you (he signaled to a domestic employee). Give me a little coffee, and then I must go."

Again on the subject of Portugal, I asked: "Mr President, the fact that you did not return from Portugal with any concrete results, financially speaking..." (Here the president interrupted.)

"Well, I did not go there to ask for money. I set aside being president of the republic. I am not a businessman. The goals of my visit to Portugal were 100 percent achieved: talks with businessmen, the president of the republic, the prime minister. The Portuguese people understood very well. Mozambique will not collapse because Portugal has not extended its credit line. I did not go to beg. I have not asked any country for money. My purpose was to explain the need for cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique. I do not want aid, I want cooperation--equal to equal."

"This was the first thing," Samora Machel continued. "Moreover, this was the purpose of my talks with the businessmen. And secondly, I needed to return the visit of the president of the Portuguese Republic. I had to reciprocate. His was a historic visit to Mozambique, the ice-breaker. Then I saw Prime Minister Balsemao. I had to reciprocate. Thirdly, I wanted to explain the situation in southern Africa and the goals of the Conference on the Development of Southern Africa, and fourthly, to explain the danger of the apartheid you support. You Westerners. You have made of South Africa an economic power. You have made of South Africa a military power. Now you see, this is a nuclear bomb in a child's hand. The most sophisticated equipment. Against whom? Who is South Africa's enemy? When South Africa destroys the stability of the region, it is doing nothing but carrying out the mission you sold it, from the economic and the military points of view."

Maputo and Pretoria

It was concerning this picture that Samora Machel smiled with satisfaction, on telling the Portuguese journalists (and only Portuguese journalists, as he made a point of emphasizing) about the meeting between the two "enemy" countries.

"At this meeting, we said that neither party should attack. Neither should serve as a basis for destroying stability, like East Germany and West Germany."

To a question about the effects of these talks on the mobility of the ANC in Mozambique, Samora Machel answered promptly.

"What consequences? It never had bases in Mozambique."

"But they have offices," I commented.

"Well, what are offices? The offices will continue."

And what about counterpart measures? A newsman said: "Certainly South Africa will demand counterpart measures. What will they be?"

Samora Machel said "I know... I already know what South Africa wants." (Laughter.) "Do you think I'm a dove, or what?" (Laughter.) And I do not want counterpart measures?

"One gives, one takes. Takes what? There are things we cannot accept. South Africa will not force the People's Republic of Mozambique to recognize apartheid. That is clear. They know this. We have told the Americans, and it was explained, as it has been explained to you. First: We cannot recognize apartheid. It is an offense against humanity. We cannot recognize national homelands like 'Bantustan'." (Here he raised his voice.) "They will not force us to assassinate the ANC. It is an internationally recognized organization which struggles for rights--equality, justice, democracy --in South Africa. They want to be South Africans and not ethnic groups. Do you understand? Is it clear? I wanted you to be the bearers of this news to the West. This is why I called you here. Because the people of Portugal will be able" (here he imitated someone speaking loudly, to many people) "...to resist yielding to apartheid. Sometimes, you have complexes about the South Africans. Do you know that?"

We Are Special...

The O JORNAL correspondent interrupted. "I think that there is a problem, which is the Portuguese community in South Africa. There are many Portuguese living there."

The president of Mozambique disagreed. "No, no, no, no! The community is in no danger. People from Madeira went there and the economy of South Africa is flourishing. One cannot just say 'Go away now!' Portuguese is today the third language in South Africa. The Portuguese citizens sustain South Africa. They cannot send them away now."

Samora Machel looked at his watch. He signaled. He was very late for the closing session of the Bissau summit meeting. "Excuse me," he said, "I must go now."

One question more, concerning the summit meeting, Portugal's proposals, the expansion of the Group of Five and the Tricontinental.

It was while already rising from the table that Samora Machel answered, laughing: "Well, we are special. We are the only group without a papa."

The five Portuguese newsmen followed the president of Mozambique to the vehicle which would take him to the Congress Hall in Bissau.

Before getting into his Mercedes, license plate PCR (President of the Council of the Revolution), Samora said good-bye to each of the Portuguese journalists individually. He smiled and thanked us.

DIARIO DE LISBOA Interview

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 22 Dec 83 p 15

[Text] DIARIO DE LISBOA is reporting today on the meeting held by President Samora Moises Machel with Portuguese newsmen in Bissau to cover the summit meeting of the Group of Five. In the excerpt we are printing below, the president of Mozambique discussed the talks between Maputo and Pretoria. It will be recalled that Machel singled out the Portuguese correspondents, having given them an exclusive on the news of the talks between the two countries.

"...Talks are in progress between Mozambique and South Africa in the Kingdom of Swaziland.

Three ministers are representing South Africa, and the delegates from Mozambique include Ministers Jacinto Veloso and Oscar Monteiro, representing the Presidency for Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Justice, respectively, Governor of Niassa Sergio Vieira, and several department directors as well as military officers.

The talks are crucial for finding a modus vivendi for the zone. One does not choose one's neighbors. We are inconvenient for them and they are inconvenient for us. How will we coexist? We cannot change geography.

Yesterday I received a long Telex from the Americans, and after our visit to Europe, I received a number of individuals who delivered messages from the South African Republic, mainly Portuguese.

Portugal has interests there. It has 700,000 residents there, and Peter Botha offended them when he said that they were not Portuguese, but South Africans of Portuguese origin."

The Crimes of the 'Armed Bandits'

Portuguese Newsmen: This is therefore a historic meeting.

Samora Machel: Decisive. Crucial to the life of southern Africa. They are aware of this and the West and the Americans are too.

Portuguese Newsmen: Mr President, do you think that Botha's visit to the West was crucial?

Samora Machel: No, it was our visit which was crucial. This was a response to it. For the West, there was no RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], there was only the Soviet Union. I had breakfast with the editors of six major newspapers in Great Britain. We talked very honestly and they told me this.

Portuguese Newsmen: Yesterday there was a report of the seizure of a base in Inhambane.

Samora Machel: This is what we want to say to the South Africans. We have 3500 prisoners who were trained and equipped by South Africa. We have tons and tons of equipment which came from South Africa. Now what does South Africa want done with them? This is one of the points being discussed. Kill them? Send them back? Look, we have to divert medicines, food and clothing for the armed bandits, and we have to maintain an important force to keep track of them when they should be doing other things.

Therefore I called Amnesty International and the International Red Cross. We will turn the 3500 men over to them and ask them to listen to their crimes. Augusto de Carvalho (former editor of the weekly EXPRESSO in Lisbon) here knows this. He heard two, and when it came to the third he had had enough. The correspondent of O JORNAL also saw. You saw the quality? I also took a WASHINGTON POST correspondent to a gathering in Gaza where there were 50,000 persons, and the armed bandits were presented there with the clothing and other things they had stolen from the people. I told you. Is it these people you want in power in Mozambique? Or with whom you want to cooperate? There were many people who found what they related sickening. Drugs are the basis of their action. It is not human to put children, women and old people in a hut and set fire to it. These are representatives of their own people. It is not normal.

We must study how to punish the armed bandits severely. We must differentiate two categories: those who were kidnapped and then committed crimes, the volunteers and the leaders.

There at the meeting the people asked permission to kill at least three. Augusto heard this, and we said no.

South Africa Tries To Destroy Stability

Portuguese Newsmen: Is South Africa prepared to grant your requests?

Samora Machel: It must be. I mean that the principal point is that South Africa has not yet understood that it has been historically fighting us for a long time now. The beginning was the establishment of the capital in Lourenco Marques to serve the interests of South Africa. The ANC was born in the struggle for the rights of equality and justice in South Africa in 1912, when colonialism was being established in Mozambique. This was therefore 71 years ago, before Botha or any of those now in power in South Africa were born. Mandella was in prison more than 20 years before the FRELIMO was even founded.

If then they regard us as the agents of instability, we must accuse the Portuguese of supporting terrorism, because these things happened even before we existed. South Africa participated along with the Portuguese in the colonial war beginning in 1965. We fought hard against them in Niassa and Cabo Delgado. The pretext was Cabora Bassa. When we pushed the war further south, Smith went to meet with Caetano and ask him to join openly in the war. Who was it who interfered then?

Who was the agent of instability?

We ask the South Africans to consider in these talks how long they have participated in the struggle against our existence, our independence. The South Africans even had a philosophy and a dictate which said: When the neighbor's house is going to burn, he knows what he must do."

'Like East and West Germany'

Portuguese Newsmen: Mr President, do you believe that they understood this during your trip to the West?

Samora Machel: Yes, they understood, mainly the Portuguese. They understood that those who attack us are those ultrafascists who fled to South Africa, who operate canteens, and who tell the armed bandits they have seen us destroying these canteens.... When South Africa destroys the stability of the region, it is only carrying out the mission the West assigned it.

Portuguese Newsmen: Will this be discussed during the talks?

Samora Machel: The discussions will involve security, "economic cooperation" (put cooperation in quotation marks)--I repeat, security, the economy, economic relations and peace in the region will be discussed. Neither party should attack, neither should serve as a basis for destroying stability. This is how it should be. Like East and West Germany.

Portuguese Newsmen: What effects will this have on the ANC in Mozambique?

Samora Machel: What effects? The ANC is in South Africa. We do not have ANC bases in Mozambique.

Portuguese Newsmen: The offices...

Samora Machel: What are the offices? It is the bases which are more important.

Portuguese Newsmen: Obviously, the South Africans will want counterpart measures...

Samora Machel: Obviously they will. And I know what they are. Do you think I am a dove? (Laughter) But one thing should be clear.

First of all, South Africa will not force us to recognize the apartheid regime. We told the Americans this when they were in Mozambique. Secondly, South Africa will not force us to recognize the national homelands. We want peoples and not ethnic groups, as they call them. Thirdly, South Africa will not force us to liquidate the ANC. It is a party which is in South Africa and is internationally recognized.

5157
CSO: 3442/231

MOZAMBIQUE

COOPERATIVE MANAGERS TO TRAIN IN GDR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] On 7 January, 30 workers from the country's cooperative movement, including chairmen of the Intercooperative and Cooperative Management Commissions, are scheduled to leave for the German Democratic Republic, where they will spend 6 months attending a course on the management of consumer cooperatives, as our reporter learned from a source on the National Coordinating Commission for these economic and social units.

The departure of those cooperative workers in order to be trained in that socialist country is part of the implementation of the agreements made between the sector's National Coordinating Commission and the GDR's Central Union of Cooperatives.

The agreement, which establishes several areas of cooperation between the two entities, also calls for the training of cadres for our country's cooperatives, and it was on this basis that, in courses held previously, managers from several of the country's cooperatives were trained.

It was noted that, of the group which participated in the last course held in that country, five later received psycho-educational training in that same country, "to guarantee the training of cadres on the local level," according to an official from CCNCC.

For this year's course, five of the 30 individuals will receive further training for another 6 months. With the first five, they will comprise the group of advisers that will guide that entity's training activities.

It was said that the first five advisers have already given an interprovincial management course, in which workers from this sector coming from Inhambane, Gaza, and the province and city of Maputo, took part, as our source also reported.

Preliminary Seminar

Meanwhile, our reporter learned from the same source that the 30 persons due to leave for the GDR are participating in a preliminary seminar lasting 20 days.

Those participating in it are undertaking a study of the economic and social directives of the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO party, the history of FRELIMO, and the geography of Mozambique, as well as other documents issued by the last meeting of the FRELIMO party's top-ranking organ concerning the field of trade.

The future course participants are also participating in discussions on the GDR held by a cooperant from that country who is serving with CCNCC.

2909

CSO: 3442/251

MOZAMBIQUE

COTTON EXPERTS TRAINED IN NAMPULA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] At the present time, courses are being given in accounting and metal machine working on the first and second level, as well as a course for dynamizers for socialization of the rural area, at the Cotton Technical Training Center in Namialo, Nampula Province.

Meanwhile, this year advisers were retrained to instruct cadre personnel for socialization of the rural area, and courses were held for zone and supply chiefs.

A total of 65 persons from the Cotton Enterprises of Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula are participating in courses in accounting, metal machine working and dynamization. The Nampula Cotton Technical Training Center has an area of 35 hectares for growing cassava, corn and beans, an initiative aimed at easing the food shortage.

Also to diversify the food diet, the raising of small species of animals is being institutionalized.

Parts Warehouse

The spare parts warehouse of the Nampula Cotton Enterprise, which opened recently in Namialo, is not yet supplied with the necessary material with which to solve immediate problems.

However, various types of material received recently from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, consisting mainly of attachments for farm tractors, have been used; but this is still far removed from meeting the most pressing needs.

Meanwhile, a recent order from that socialist country, involving enormous amounts of material for tractors and farming implements, has been virtually left abandoned, subjected to rain and sun. The explanation for this, which was given to us by the chief of the sector, lies in the lack of capacity of the respective warehouse, the expansion work on which is expected to be completed in the near future.

The source reported that there is more material for heavy machinery than spare parts for tractors, such as injection pumps, directional rods, axle sleeves, etc.; a fact which, at the present time, is contributing to the immobilization of countless units.

DIRECTOR DESCRIBES PROGRESS OF XAI-XAI INDUSTRIAL-TRADE SCHOOL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] A sense of obligation fulfilled has imbued all those who, last year, attended and taught the four courses given at the 7 September Industrial and Trade School in Xai-Xai, namely, metal-machine working, lathe working and milling, electricity and accounting. In an interview with our reporter, the school's director, Henrique del Castillo, commented: "Generally speaking, the results accrued after the first term examinations were commensurate with what the student accomplished during the year, and it cannot be said that there was any kind of surprise or unforeseen event."

In fact, the instructors and students who attended the Xai-Xai Industrial and Trade School this year, in addition to problems stemming from the lack of teaching materials and the delay in the arrival of some instructors, also were troubled by the introduction, for the first time, of the half-yearly system, which replaced the quarterly system that had been in effect in previous years. Despite the fact that, at the beginning of the year, work had started for the organization and mental grooming of both students and teachers for this new way of working, it was impossible to avoid obstacles. Director Henrique del Castillo claimed: "Since this was the first year of the half-yearly system, we encountered several organizational problems, a situation exacerbated by the delay in the arrival of certain instructors of basic subjects. As you know, the new system entails a series of 36 consecutive weeks of classes, with only one break a week, in addition to the strictness of the qualifications because, in order to be promoted, the student is required to pass all subjects. So, both students and teachers had difficulty in gearing themselves to this system, something that ended up being reflected in the improvement itself."

However, the subject of our interview noted that the present system is efficient and more beneficial than the previous one. "The quarterly system, which we have followed previously, because it breaks up the school year greatly with breaks to organize new programs, caused stoppages in the pace of the work; something that is not occurring with the current system, wherein both students and teachers have sufficient time to complete their programs and to make up for any delay that may take place."

Poor Preparation in the Fifth and Sixth Grades

In the three industrial courses given, the improvement varies considerably from one to the other, for different reasons. One of the main causes is the poor preparation with which the students come from their previous courses. For example, in the metal-machine working course, the drafting subject is essential. However, it so happens that this subject is not taught in the fifth and sixth grades, which causes the student to enter that course without the minimal knowledge. "It is not until the student is in the Industrial School that he hears mention of a perpendicular line or a parallel line, and for the first time is in contact with a compass, ruler, pencil, etc. How can the student progress under these conditions?" asks director Henrique Castillo.

In fact, a student who does not know how to draft cannot design a part, and without knowing how to design, he cannot manufacture anything. The imbalance between what is taught in the sixth grade and in the Industrial School is even more obvious if we note the number of subjects that are offered, the hours of work and the requirements of technical education per se. One observes that there are no conditions allowing for a gradual training of the student to enter the industrial courses.

Unstable Conditions for Students Coming From the Districts

This year, a total of 220 students entered the 7 September Industrial and Trade School for the first time, coming from the province's various districts. A problem arose immediately: where could this group be housed, and how could their meals be guaranteed? "In fact, not every student coming from the districts has a family there in Xai-Xai, where he could stay while attending school. The only resource that we have for such cases has been to put the student in a boarding center in the city, where he takes meals and sleeps. But this year, the boarding center can house only 60 students out of the group that we are receiving, because it is also overloaded with other students. Those who did not have this opportunity had to make arrangements with a relative or friend so as to be put up with them. Others even ended up dropping out."

From this claim by the director of the Xai-Xai 7 September School, one concludes that the student coming from the district is hard put to continue his technical-industrial educational studies. And, in fact, with this drought problem, it is not easy for anyone to take another person into his home. So, many students undergo hunger, spending a week in this house and another week in that one; always seeking someone who can put them up while they are attending courses. Combined with this problem is the lack of urban transportation in the city of Xai-Xai, for students living in this city and its vicinity. There are some who come from Chicumbane, Chongoene and Praia de Xai-Xai, areas between 10 and 20 kilometers from the school. Those students leave their houses very early, about 0600 hours, bound for school, and do not return home until 1800 hours, having had nothing to eat; because at noon they lack transportation to take them home and back to school again. These are some of the problems that cause students, even those with a desire to do so, to be unable to give their best performance in class.

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CSO: 3442/251

MOZAMBIQUE

PRODUCTION PROBLEMS AT MARAGRA ENTERPRISE IN 1983

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] Last year, the Maracuene Agricultural Enterprise (MARAGRA) operated for less time than it was shut down, attaining only 53 percent of its production goal. Officials from the sugar sector told NOTICIAS that the last season was the most difficult that this enterprise had ever experienced, with constant stoppages due to the wearing out of the equipment and, often, the late arrival of spare parts for the machinery at the factory and in the cane fields, as well as the transportation fleet.

The last season's work at MARAGRA began 70 days late because, as we were told on the site, of the late arrival of grinders and burners (equipment which is produced by CIFEL); and hence it ended with half the cane still in the field. The season lasted from June to December, and the cane that was left in the field will be used in the season's work to begin next June.

Regarding the reasons that prompted the cane to be left in the field, we were told that this was due to the fuel shortage. During the last 2 days of the season which has ended, MARAGRA even used fuel obtained from the processing of the sugar cane itself.

Fernando Jorge Cardoso, general director of MARAGRA, told our reporter: "During recent years, the replacement of worn equipment in the factory, the irrigation system and the transportation fleet did not take place. This contributed to the constant breakdowns in 1983, especially in the factory. The breakage of pipes, and the damage to electric motors, pumps and other facilities in the field, forced consecutive stoppages for repairs."

That official also said that, often, the damaged which occurred in the factory necessitated the stopping of work in the field, because there the work is done with power produced by the former.

Fernando Jorge Cardoso commented: "Moreover, the enterprise should have 5,000 sprinklers operating, but during the season it had only 1,000. MARAGRA has 47 irrigation and drainage stations in the field, but most of the electric pumps do not operate, owing to lack of small parts."

The factory is operating with a turbogenerator that does not generate sufficient steam to keep the factory facilities in constant operation. So, when it supplies power to the grinders, it cannot feed the factory and the irrigation system at the same time; when it feeds the irrigation system, it cannot supply power to the factory or the grinders, and so on.

According to the same source: "The spare material ordered for the repairs, both inside and outside the country, either has not arrived or has shown up late. This holds true for the grinders and burners, which have been ordered from CIFEL, and the delay in receiving them caused us to start the season's work 70 days late."

Another problem experienced was that associated with the drought. The Incomati River was dry, and hence there was not enough water for irrigation.

Some individuals more or less associated with the matter usually cite the salinization of the soil as one of the problems encountered. On this topic, the general director of MARAGRA claims that it is not true. According to him, the salinization of the soil is not a recent event. It was always present. The quality of the sugar cane grown in that soil is affected only 20 percent.

At the present time, MARAGRA is an agro-industrial complex that is not devoted exclusively to producing sugar and other by-products of sugar cane. For example, last year the workers at that enterprise cultivated 200 hectares of corn, 100 or rice, 100 of cassava, 30 of sweet potatoes and 30 of peanuts, used to reinforce its internal supply. Moreover, sections were created for civil construction, carpentry and painting, which render services not only to the enterprise, but also to other sectors of activity in the district of Manhica, where the complex is located. With the 1983 season ended, the workers at MARAGRA is now engaged in various jobs, including the preparation of the soil for the next season, the maintenance of equipment and the embellishment of their work site. In the photos there is a view of the cassava farm and an aspect of the maintenance work on a tractor.

2909
CSO: 3442/251

EFFICIENCY, VIGILANCE OF CHIPEMBE AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE PRAISED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] I knew that it was not merely "Chipembe Dam," but rather the Chipembe Agricultural Enterprise. Until I got out of the wagon that had taken me along side roads of communal farms that seemed endless, I thought that it was all the same. "It has happened in the past; they changed names and things remained the same," I thought silently.

Now, facing two new offices painted with bright whitewash, I had my first surprise. Many minutes had elapsed since 1700 hours, but the offices remained open and with people working.

Contrary to what I had thought, I could not enter easily. A smiling young man asked me to tell him where I had come from, what matter I wanted to discuss and with whom. I also displayed a smile that seemed convincing to me, but since my voice was stifled by being hungry all day, I did not speak.

I looked for my credentials in the dusty red portfolio. The document was no joke, because it had, thus far, over three stamps on both sides, in addition to which it had been signed by the newspaper NOTICIAS itself.

The youth accepted the document, but did not invite me to enter the office immediately. I began to think that Chipembe had been invaded by the bureaucratic plague. I had another surprise, because the service was so fast that I did not find any possible pretext for comparing that service office with the air-conditioned offices with which I am familiar there.

Inside, I found very clean premises, despite the red dust that attempts to filter into every corner. The workers that I met there also smiled at me. They apologized for the delay that kept me waiting (something that I had not noticed), and explained the young man's job to me.

One of them remarked: "We have to maintain constant vigilance against the enemy." And he added: "There need not be armed bandits to require one to be vigilant. It is a task that we received from the Fourth Congress: the defense of the fatherland in all areas."

Then they spoke to me courteously about the politico-military situation of Mozambique, as if they were viewing the entire country in a mirror. "Here,

there is no time to remain indifferent," they claimed, then advising me: "The next time you want to work in Chipembe, the provincial or district entities will have to notify us in advance."

I was not to blame for this, and the workers were not to blame either. It was the fault of some provincial and district entities where I appeared. They confined themselves to filling my permit with stamps and signatures, and sending me off in peace, blindly trusting in a piece of paper which is not worth so much to the workers of Chipembe (or to me either).

In any event, I decided, before leaving the office, to "infiltrate" the enterprise's neighborhood, thinking that, in these communities, the vigilance would not be so stringent as in the offices. I was deceived. The third time that I attempted the experiment, I was "neutralized" in the new neighborhood by a group of workers who had just been recruited for "Operation Production."

These workers took me to the director of the enterprise, whom they asked whether I had permission to interview "individuals without appearing before the neighborhood entities and, on top of that, without notification from the management."

Struggle for Production

I had to start convincing myself that in Chipembe there had not been merely a change of name. The workers at the Chipembe Agricultural Enterprise proved that fact, not just with vigilance, but also with their daily struggle for production.

I have already mentioned that there are no hours for extending the service; but I must say that there are also no hours for entering, but in Chipembe style. In other words, no one has time to arrive late for service, but everyone is proud to begin the work day an hour or more ahead of schedule.

After my 3-day stay at the enterprise, I learned one thing: A shot of liquor is not a requisite for starting work. The enterprise's director usually does not sleep before midnight, but wakes up at 0400 hours at the latest. At that time, he does not ask for a shot of liquor, but rather for the long boots, to walk about in the tall grass of the collective farms.

The other workers, starting with the leaders, follow his example. Some youths from the cities, such as the chief of accounting and of human resources, have already eliminated the habit of rising after 0500 hours, despite the fact that they are new there.

On the collective farm, many workers finish the day's work by 0800 hours, because they start to work early. But they do not sit down when they arrive home because, as some of them told me, "we must build the house or decorate the one already built."

Others do not stop hulling rice or planting corn just because it is lunch time. They do not leave the farms just because their work is finished, "because sometimes it is necessary to help the others."

The workers know about, but avoid discussing goals. Hence, I did not manage to find out how many hectares there are of corn, rice, potatoes, vegetables, tobacco, beans, sunflowers and other products.

The enterprise's director told me: "The personnel discuss what we already have. We talk about food, because the people do not eat goals." But there are frequent meetings to analyze the current agricultural season's work. They are meetings that do not halt production. While they are under way, the tractor operators work, because it is necessary to till or harrow from four to five hectares per day, as opposed to two and a half that were worked on at other times.

They are also Chipembe style meetings. I attended only one, which was a gathering of officials. The rest of the meetings were held at night, at the home of the director or some other leader. They are meetings at which a section chief requests the director, or vice-versa, to discuss over-fulfillment of the goals for the agricultural season's work.

Fruit

Chipembe has a new landscape. The streets at the enterprise headquarters look new, because they are marked off with fruit trees. There are already over 3,000 fruit trees among the four production units that make up the enterprise.

I saw 2,000 chickens for the workers. The director told me that the enterprise also has 110 goats. The workers disclosed to me that hog raising has already been started. I saw a corral with several head of cattle.

There is a group of fishermen that catches 50 kilograms of fish per day to supply the workers. "It is still too little," they told me. Another group goes hunting, and hence there is a great deal of meat in Chipembe, although it does not yet reach everyone.

The workers receive physician's visits every 2 weeks. The houses of some of these workers are furnished. It is bamboo or sisal furniture, but it is comfortable.

Primary schooling is already being given in Chipembe. During the next school year, secondary education up to the seventh grade will be introduced.

The young people formed a soccer team. Its coach told me that the group may possibly take part in the provincial championship next season.

There are, however, problems in Chipembe, and as evidence I can cite the social complexity of the enterprise. In Chipembe there are former OPV's,

ex-commandos, and plotters; there are individuals with traditionalist mentalities, former combatants, deserters from the war and evacuees from cities among the enterprise's 2,200 workers. The director of the enterprise told me: "We are replete with problems, and we are aware that every new victory entails new needs and new problems."

However, the work of almost 5 months' existence of the new enterprise has given me the right to claim that the workers have the ability to solve their problems; because this enterprise is a result of the Fourth Congress. The pace at which the changes are taking place is the pace of the Congress.

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CSO: 3442/251

MOZAMBIQUE

IRRIGATION, CONSTRUCTION WORKERS TRAINED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jan 84 p 8

[Text] Recently, 15 experts in irrigation and construction were trained for areas involving supervision of irrigation and drainage canals, estimates of excavation volumes, heavy machinery checking, irrigation systems construction and bridge building, by the professional training section of the State Secretariat of Agricultural Hydraulics. According to the official in charge of professional training in that State Secretariat, Horacio Listo, preliminary action is currently under way to hold the second course, in an effort aimed at ensuring the training of cadres for the various hydraulic enterprises that come under this entity.

According to Horacio Listo, the purpose of promoting this course is to train technicians capable of engaging in activities in the fields of topography, technical design, canal construction and earth moving for the construction of complete projects.

During the 9 months that the course lasted, the students were given practical instruction on site 50 percent of the time, and the remaining period was devoted to a theoretical study of technical design, mathematics, Portuguese, canal estimating, topography and earth moving (leveling).

Of the 16 persons who attended the first course, with literary skills equivalent to or higher than the ninth grade, 15 finished successfully, one having been singled out as an adviser, and the remaining 14 distributed among hydraulic enterprises in Maputo, Xai-Xai, Chokwe and other sectors associated with that State Secretariat.

Meanwhile, another course will be held, starting in the second half of February, and lasting as long as the first one. The reason for offering this course is to train technicians capable of lending greater efficiency to the effort for rational utilization of water for agriculture, especially in the hydraulic enterprises of Zambezia and Cabo Delgado.

The course will take place at the Umbeluzi Professional Training Center, and the 16 members will attend classes based upon the boarding system.

According to the head of professional training for the State Secretariat of Agricultural Hydraulics, Horacio Listo, the small number of participants for such a vast area is due to problems involving a shortage of instructional material and instructors, among other factors.

Part of the subject matter to be offered in this course will consist of topography work associated with the execution of projects, the establishment of main or secondary bridges, estimates of excavation and earth fill volumes, guidance and checking of work on heavy machinery for construction and supervision of the construction on irrigation and drainage canals.

2909

CSO: 3442/251

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

WASTE RECOVERY SYSTEMS--A mechanical system for the recovery of fibrocement waste will be installed at the Lussatite of Mozambique plant located on Machava, in Maputo. Our reporters have learned that this measure is designed to recover the waste from the raw material used in the process of producing Lussatite plates in that production unit, and will be carried out by the workers themselves. Jose Machegulane Langa, a member of the local party cell and the official in charge of the Control and Discipline Committee, stated that the installation of the system is rather well along, and that this step was taken after it was established that it would make it possible to increase production and productivity in that unit. On the other hand, the step falls within the context of activities pursued with a view to the full utilization of raw materials in particular, and the means available, in general. This system, our reporters learned, consists of a crusher, a mill and electric motors equipped with mechanisms for the pulverizing of the fibrocement waste. After pulverization, that member of the local party cell explained, the waste will be channeled into a "hydropulping" machine which will enrich the cement and the asbestos (the main components in the production of Lussatite plates), such as to produce a new mass which will then proceed through the normal work process cycle at the enterprise. On the other hand, plant maintenance work is under way at Lussatite of Mozambique. It is being done by the workers in voluntary labor on days when they are normally free. The purpose is to keep the plant equipment in good operating condition for next year's activities.

[Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Dec 83 p 2] 5157

CSO: 3442/244

NAMIBIA

FAILURE OF SETTLEMENT TALKS IN 1983 NOTED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 27 Dec 83 p 6

[Article by Johan van Heerden]

[Text]

As the year comes to an end, South West Africa—Namibia looks back on another trail of initiatives in the elusive quest for a peace settlement to the lingering dispute over the territory.

Internationally, the independence process is blocked by military manoeuvring, notably in neighbouring Angola, where the presence of an estimated 25 000 Cuban and foreign military personnel has emerged as the main issue of contention among the major parties to a settlement.

Internally, SWA/Namibia is beset by drought, political and constitutional uncertainty, the ravages of war in the northern zones and the effects of world-wide economic recession.

In the closing stages of 1983, a South African offer of provisional military disengagement from Angola has been rejected publicly by that country's MPLA Government and Swapo; and last week the UN Security Council censured South Africa for military operations in Angola.

But speaking after the vote, Britain's Chief UN delegate, Sir John Thom-

son, said the South African disengagement proposal was an opportunity for progress to peace.

"This matter now needs to be dealt with in a co-operative way and through confidential exchanges between the parties," he said.

Sir John's statement was seen in Windhoek as an indication that further behind-the-scenes negotiations would be conducted, despite reports quoting top Angolan officials as saying Luanda "will not even consider" the Pretoria offer.

Britain voted with the other Security Council members in favour of the censure, but the US abstained.

The US is supporting South Africa's insistence that Cuban forces and other foreign troops be withdrawn from Angola in reciprocity for a reduction of South African forces in SWA/Namibia.

The linking of Cuban withdrawal from Angola and independence for SWA/Namibia has emerged firmly as the king pin on which turns the prospect of ultimate

sovereignty for the territory.

The linkage issue has been widely condemned by member states of the UN. It has produced tension among the partners of the five-nation Western contact group — the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — who have been seeking since 1977 to formulate and implement a plan for internationally recognised independence for SWA/Namibia.

Earlier this month, the French External Affairs Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, took France's four contact group partners by surprise with an announcement that France would not attend future meetings of the group.

Torn by civil war between the government's forces and Unita's rebel forces, Angola argued that the Cuban forces had been brought to protect the newly independent state from South African raids in 1975.

South African forces, Luanda said, were not only occupying Angolan soil, but were directly assisting Unita.

A South African military spokesman counter-

claimed that the country's troops were merely conducting hot-pursuit operations against Swapo insurgents who were infiltrating into SWA/Namibia from Angola.

Militarily, Swapo this year suffered its worst defeat in the 17-year-old bush war.

Nearly 400 armed insurgents of the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) were hunted down and killed by South African security forces during a disastrous Swapo incursion campaign between February and April this year.

Most of those killed were said to be elitist PLAN fighters specially trained to lead the annual drive into the formerly white districts of SWA/Namibia.

Politically, SWA/Namibia lost what semblance of autonomy it had in the central government with the resignation of the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, and the abolition of the territory's National Assembly on January 18 this year.

Simmering tensions between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

(DTA) controlled National Assembly and the South African appointed Administrator-General were brought to a boil over a seemingly innocuous piece of draft legislation dealing with public holidays.

The then Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, refused to ratify the bill which aimed at abolishing South African public holidays and replacing them with others.

Political observers later said Mr Hough had declined to promulgate the legislation for fear that the emotionally charged issue would provoke a backlash from a section of the white community.

Next year, SWA/Namibia will still be observing South African public holidays such as Kruger's Day, Day of the Vow, and Republic Day.

The territory will not be observing Founder's Day. Instead, it will be commemorating what used to be Settlers' Day in South Africa, some time in September.

The central Government in the territory has reverted to Mr Hough's successor, Dr Willie van Niekerk, but on the second tier of government a judicial commission of inquiry has found malpractices in the ethnic authorities.

SWA/Namibia's population of about one million is comprised of 11 ethnic groups, each with a separate government structure on provincial level, even for the Tswana who number 8 000.

The system has been strongly opposed in the past and the findings of the commission of inquiry has led to renewed calls for the scrapping of the ethnic authorities.

On November 12, leaders of seven political groupings convened in Windhoek for an initial session of two weeks to review the SWA/Namibian situation.

The multi-party conference (MPC), said to be a spontaneous effort without outside assistance or influence, was attended by delegates of the Damara Raad, the Rehoboth Liberation Front, the SWA National Party, the SWA National Union, Swapo-Democrats and the 11 member parties of the DTA.

Spokesmen of the MPC said at a news conference that it still recognised UN Resolution 435 as the only viable independence plan for SWA/Namibia, but it recognised also that certain problems were delaying implementation.

The MPC would review the entire situation internally and interna-

tionally when it reconvened on January 18, the spokesmen said.

On a visit to Southern Africa at the end of August, the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, conferred with political leaders in Windhoek.

Acting on a brief from the UN General Assembly, Mr Perez de Cuellar paid personal calls on leaders of African states in an effort to secure implementation of UN Resolution 435.

After talks with South African officials, Mr Perez de Cuellar reported "substantial progress".

He said virtually all outstanding points had been cleared up, but added that implementation of the resolution was being delayed by "extraneous issues" — an apparent reference to the dispute about Cubans in Angola. — SAPA.

CSO: 3400/522

NAMIBIA

EXPERT CALLS FISH QUOTAS STILL TOO HIGH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jan 84 p 10

[Text] Windhoek.--More than a ton of fish is caught annually off the South West African coast for every inhabitant of the territory, the director of Sea Fisheries, Dr Jan Jurgens, said yesterday.

"And the tragedy is that we receive nothing for it,"--he said in Windhoek.

Whitefish quotas awarded this year to member countries of the International Commission of South East Atlantic Fisheries totalled more than 1,2 million tons compared to SWA's population of slightly more than one million.

ICSEAF quotas are based on surveys conducted annually to determine the extent of fish resources off the Southern-African Atlantic coast line.

A team of Spanish scientists are carrying out research on pelagic fish resources in the area between Walvis Bay and Oranjemund, while a Soviet research vessel, the Gujiga, was covering the area between Walvis Bay and the Cunene River, Dr Jurgens said.

South Africa is expected to carry out a similar research programme between Cape Town and Oranjemund.

Research results would be used to determine the size of fishing quotas at the next meeting of ICSEAF in December this year.

Although the international quotas were based on scientific surveys "I personally feel the quotas are still too high," Dr Jurgens said.

Large-scale fishing off the SWA coast had the effect of depleting resources closer to the shore.

SWA fishing concerns did not have the same trawling facilities for deep-sea fishing and processing, while Spanish vessels for instance, received government subsidies.

The net result was that SWA boats did not have ready access to the fish of the Atlantic Ocean.--Sapa.

CSO: 3400/522

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SWAPO BLAMED FOR BLAST--Windhoek.--Two incidents of sabotage by SWAPO insurgents occurred in the past seven days, the SWA Territory Force headquarters said in Windhoek yesterday. At 3 am on January 14k SWAPO saboteurs blew up three telephone poles in the vicinity of Nkongo, in Owanbo. "It seemed the enemy used a vehicle" to make their getaway, the SWATF said. Shortly after midnight on Saturday, a SWAPO bomb destroyed a boiler room and a storeroom at a softdrink factory at Oshakati. Damage was estimated at R300 000. The general manager of the First National Development Corporation (ENOK), Mr Johan Lern, left Windhoek yesterday to assess the damage caused by the Oshakati blast. A spokesman for ENOK said Mr Lern would also be flying to Okakarara in Hereroland to examine the scene of a fire that destroyed an ENOK shopping complex at the weekend. According to initial estimates, damage of at least R300 000 was caused to the soft drink factory and R500 000 to the Okakarara building. A spokesman said production at the Oshakati factory would be suspended for at least a month. The bomb which destroyed a boiler room and store room went off shortly after midnight. Police were carrying out forensic tests yesterday to determine the type of explosive used. According to reports, the fire at Okakarara was thought to have been caused by an electrical fault.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jan 84 p 8]

DENIAL OF SWANO 'DEVIATION'--Windhoek.--The leader of the South West Africa National Union, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, has dismissed as unfounded allegations that he has become "a collaborator" with South Africa or that he has deviated from his party's policies. "If and when necessary I will negotiate with the South African Government just as SWAPO is trying to do," he said in a statement in Windhoek yesterday. SWANO, which has a Marxist-based constitution and is reputed to be SWA's oldest Black nationalist movement, is taking part in a multi-party conference discussing the territory's future. The privately initiated multi-party conference has been denounced by SWAPO as a South African-backed scheme to form an anti-SWAPO political front.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jan 84 p 9]

NO OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNICATIONS--News from the War Zone has taken a sharp downward trend, and no official communications have been released for several weeks, other than a short note two weeks ago of a South African soldier killed in landmine explosion. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Dec 83 p 5]

WARNING ON INFILTRATION--In a statement earlier in the week army headquarters said that it was geared to meet the annual infiltration of SWAPO insurgents, and that it would strike at SWAPO wherever they were to be found, including hot pursuit raids into Angola. The statement referred to the murder of two people in the Ovambo-speaking region and the Kavango. Three more people were wounded, and according to the statement the assailants made use of Makarov and Tokarev pistols. One of the killed were identified as Mr David Kampenge of the Nkurunkuru District in Kavango. [Excerpt] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Dec 83 p 13]

CSO: 3400/522

NIGERIA

PRICES SOAR IN KADUNA DESPITE ANTIHOARDING LAW

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Dec 83 pp 1, 17

[Article by Mariam Aleshinloye and Fatima Abdu]

[Text] PRICES of essential commodities have been on the increase in Kaduna State, despite the anti-hoarding law passed by the legislature and assented to by the state's governor, Alhaji Muhammadu Lawal Kaita early this month.

New Nigerian investigations in Kaduna showed that before the law was enacted, a small packet of Omo detergent was being sold at one Naira but this had now risen to 1.75 Naira. A bar of Key soap has risen from one Naira 20 kobo to two Naira and a bag of rice from 53 Naira to between 80 and 100 Naira.

A bottle of palm oil which sold at three Naira 50 kobo, now costs five Naira; imported tin of groundnut oil has jumped from 9.50 Naira 15 Naira and a tin of Peak milk from 30 kobo to 60 kobo.

Some consumers interviewed stated that soon after the law was enacted, the markets were flooded with essential commodities, but their prices were later inflated.

They said that prices of commodities could have been within the reach of the common man if the law was backed by an effective regulation of the prices of the essential commodities. In addition, they said, such a law should also bar traders from transporting the commodities outside the state. "But because there is no such law, the traders have virtually transported all essential commodities to other states where such laws don't exist."

They appealed to the National Assembly to enact a law which would prevent traders from hoarding and force them to reduce the prices of the essential commodities. Some traders interviewed, however said they should not be blamed for the prohibitive prices because they bought their goods

from the distributors at exorbitant rates.

In some department stores, like Kingsway and Leventis, market women and their children usually queue up to buy Omo or milk whenever available, only to re-sell them in the markets at the prohibitive retail prices.

And in Zaria town, the prices of such essential commodities have been fluctuating for the past four months.

Before the election, a bag of 50 kilogrammes of rice cost 45 Naira, Semovita 6.50, a 50 kilo Flour 25 Naira; a carton of Omo 16.50 Naira or 80 kobo per packet,

sugar carton 28 Naira 70 kobo a packet; milk carton 45 Naira or 50 kobo a packet; and a carton of Shelltox was 45 Naira a carton.

At the time of this report, rice cost 56 Naira; Semovita 11 Naira; Flour 36 Naira — 37 Naira; a carton of Omo 55 Naira or ₦1.80 a packet, a carton of

sugar 30 Naira or 75 kobo, a packet; a carton of milk 48.50 Naira or 55 kobo a tin; and a carton of Uniflit 55 Naira or six Naira a tin.

The situation is quite different in Funtua and Katsina where even if one has the money, he can't get Omo and milk to buy.

When contacted, the state Commissioner for Trade and Industry, Alhaji Falalu Bello, said

the law had achieved its objective because it was meant to stop hoarding of essential commodities.

He admitted that prices of essential commodities were on the increase, because the distributors controlled the market situation.

He disclosed that the state government would soon organise a dialogue with all manufactur-

ing companies to increase the numbers of their dealers and distributors particularly in the rural areas of the state.

The government, he said, felt that if there were more distributors in both the urban centres and rural areas, the monopoly of the few distributors would be broken and prices of good would drop.

CSO: 3400/525

NIGERIA

EXCESSIVE USE OF IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS NOTED

Imports Exceed Exports

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 2 Jan 84 p 14

[Article by Ndu Ughamadu]

[Text] The number of tonnes of cargo that were imported into the country through the Lagos ports in 1983 is estimated to be 10,942,707 or 96.8 per cent higher than the amount of tonnes of cargo exported for the same year, investigations by the BUSINESS TIMES has shown.

Cargo imports via the Lagos ports exceeded cargo exports by 11,926,001 or 96.5 per cent in 1982 whilst the excess for 1981 is 11,223,940 or 94.7 per cent.

BUSINESS TIMES investigations revealed that an estimated total number of 2,132 vessels entered the Lagos ports in 1983. This represents about 452 or 17.5 per cent decrease over the 2,584 figure for 1982. With an aggregate of 2,873 vessels coming into the ports in 1981, the 1982 statistics was 289 or 5 per cent less than that of 1981. [as published]

Our investigations showed that net registered tonnage of vessels that entered the Lagos ports in 1983 is estimated at 10,150,364. It was 11,825,895 in 1982. The figure is thus estimated to be 14.2 per cent less than that for the preceding year whilst the figure for 1982 is 1,082,240 or 8.4 per cent lower than the one for 1981. Net registered tonnage in 1981 was 12,908,135.

BUSINESS TIMES findings revealed that an estimated 11,307,318 tonnes of cargo were imported through the Lagos ports in 1983. This amounts to 1,048,941 tonnes or 8.5 per cent decline over the 12,356,259 tonnes recorded for 1982.

The figure for 1981 is 11,846,880 tonnes. There was thus an increase in the 1982 cargo imports, amounting to 4.3 per cent or 509,379 tonnes when compared with that of 1981.

Cargo Traffic (in Tonne) in Lagos Ports

Ports	1981			1982			1983		
	<u>Import</u>	<u>Export</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Import</u>	<u>Export</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Import</u>	<u>Export</u>	<u>Total</u>
Apapa	9,081,696	561,210	9,642,906	9,569,094	385,232	9,954,326	9,143,215	271,647	9,414,862
Tin-Can Island	2,765,184	61,730	2,826,914	2,787,165	45,026	2,832,191	2,164,103	92,964	2,257,067
Total	11,846,880	622,940	12,469,820	12,356,259	430,258	12,786,517	11,307,318	364,611	11,671,929

Ports	1981			1982			1983		
	<u>Net Registered Tonnage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Net Registered Tonnage</u>						
Apapa	2,106		8,966,184	1,896	8,468,473		1,591		7,560,944
Tin-Can Island	767		3,941,951	688	3,357,422		541		2,589,420
Total	2,873		12,908,135	2,584	11,825,895		2,132		10,105,364

Solutions to Problem Suggested

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 2 Jan 84 p 14

[Article by Arize Nwobi]

[Text] The Managing Director, Nigerian Forging and Bolts Company Limited, Dr. Demola Banjo gave reasons for the low usage of local raw materials and offered solutions.

He was addressing a symposium held last week by the Lagos State Chamber of Commerce and Industry as an prelude to their annual general meeting. The topic of the symposium was the "Development and Utilization of Local Raw Material."

Among the reasons given by Dr. Banjo are:

*The groups of industries we have in the country were developed on the basis of what can be produced and sold at a profit within Nigerian markets and not on the basis of what raw materials might be available in the country.

*Our industrial incentive policies often provided very minimal protection and sometime negative protection for industries using local raw materials.

According to Dr. Banjo, a recent world bank report revealed that the net effective rate of protections given to industries processing mostly, domestic raw materials are--4.1 and 39.9 for the years 1977 and 1979/80 respectively as against 74.6 and 146.9 offered to industries processing imported raw materials.

He mentioned the brewing, mineral water and soft drinks, and textile industries as the highest importers of raw materials. Others are the beverages and food additive, flour milling and baking, household and toiletries industries.

Continuing, he said, "If the government should take any short-term measures, these six industries which import raw materials to the tune of ₦400 millions annually, but with local value added averagely less than 15 per cent in general has to be the point of focus."

Other reasons given by the business executive for the low usage of local raw materials are:

*The primary or intermediate raw material producers have no guarantee that the user industries will buy from them.

*Many producers are either unable or unwilling to finance research and development considering the fact that many raw materials may require some degree of modification to process and equipment to enable them to be used directly.

CSO: 3400/524

NIGERIA

PETROCHEMICAL PROJECT TO SUPPLY RAW MATERIALS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 2 Jan 84 p 14

[Text] The Economic Director of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Mr. Uzor E. Okeke, has said that it has been identified that the implementation of the petro-chemical project would supply up to 40 per cent of raw material needs of local industries.

He made the disclosure at a lecture he delivered recently to the Nigerian Institute of Management, Ibadan branch.

Other findings according to Dr. Okeke are that the iron and steel projects as well as the rolling mills and proposed flat sheet manufacturing would satisfy the needs of a variety of industries that are now import dependent "provided they produced to specifications that relate to the needs of local industries."

Agriculture and mineral resources constitute the basic source of any local raw materials.

The "pricing systems of the commodity boards have in many cases frustrated increased production by farmers while at the same time constituting obstacles to the use of the produce by local industries.

"For those commodities that have alternative use as consumer goods (e.g. cassava, palm oil, hides and skin) "the opportunity cost of diverting them into industrial uses need to weigh heavily in the matrix of policy formulation." [as published]

Among the suggestions made by Mr. Okeke for a conducive industrial atmosphere for manufacturers are: review of the Land Use Act, consistent and coherent policies by government to remove uncertainties and serve as a basis for forecasting of expected return by investors.

Government was also urged to institute policies and incentives that would attract potential private investors to invest in the development of raw materials and intermediate goods as "no single industrialist ever produces his own raw materials."

CSO: 3400/524

NIGERIA

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DROPS BY 4.2 PERCENT

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 2 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Ndu Ughamadu]

[Text] Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product, GDP, for 1983 was estimated to be ₦27.3 billion which compared to ₦28.5 billion for 1982 shows a 4.2 per cent drop. This was contained in the 1984 Budget proposal.

GDP is the aggregate economic activity of a nation. However, what a nation has to produce and sell can be reduced in terms of goods and services and this gives a measure of the aggregate economic activity.

Nevertheless, GDP is usually distinguished from Gross National Product, GNP, which is defined as: "Income received by the normal residents of the country from productive activities including that earned abroad, if it accrues to the residents. Income earned in the domestic economy where it accrues to non-residents is usually excluded.

The 4.2 per cent drop in GDP, reflected the continued depressed oil sector of the economy which has adverse effects on other sectors. "Value added in the petroleum sector, for instance declined from ₦4.4 billion to ₦4.1 billion a fall of nearly 7 per cent.

It is, however, significant to note that the agricultural sector is recovering from the stagnation of the previous year, and would have recorded a growth rate of a 3 per cent in 1983, but for the droughts. [as published]

Mr. Phillip Asiodu, said in a public service lecture in December 1983 (last month) that the country registered negative rates of minus 5.5 per cent and minus 3.4 per cent in GDP for 1981 and 1983 respectively.

"The figures for total Federal Government collected revenue fell from ₦15.2 billion in 1980 to 12.2 billion in 1981 to 10.6 billion in 1982".

The world economy is certainly not yet out of trouble. Simple comparison shows that in the industrialised countries of the world, the rate of growth of the Gross National Product dropped from 3.4 per cent in 1979 to an estimated figure of only 1.6 per cent in 1983".

Recently, however, the former Permanent Secretary Federal Ministry of Finance Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji, in a public lecture in Lagos warned that the 1983 performance of the GNP of Nigeria (different from GDP as earlier explained) where the economy recorded a negative growth rate.

CSO: 3400/524

DROUGHT DESTROYS 50,000 TONS OF COTTON

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Dec 83 p 16

[Article by Fatima Isma Abdu]

[Text]

MORE than 50,000 tonnes of cotton have been destroyed by drought in the Northern States, the General Manager of the Nigerian Cotton Board, Alhaji Abubakar Tunau Gusau, has said.

He told the New Nigerian that since the beginning of the cotton buying season in October this year, the board could not get half of 100,000 tonnes of cotton which was their expected peak this year.

Alhaji Abubakar said that out of 38,000 tonnes of cotton seeds produced in the 1982/83 season, 20,000 tonnes were returned to farmers for planting while the re-

maining 11,488 tonnes was crushed for cakes and oil.

In the 1981/82 season, the general manager said 62,508 tonnes of cotton were purchased by the board out of which 115,820 bales of cotton were realised and sold to the textile industry.

He said cotton produced in Nigeria provided for only one-third of our textile industry needs and a fall in cotton production would seriously affect them.

The textile industry is the second largest employer of labour after the public service.

Alhaji Abubakar strongly appealed to all the legislature committees on agriculture in the legislatures of the 10 northern states to include cotton farmers in whatever relief they planned to provide to drought victims.

CSO: 3400/525

NIGERIA

MEDIUM SECTION OF AJAOKUTA STEEL MILL TO BE REDESIGNED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Dec 83 p 11

[Text]

THE medium section and structural mill of Ajaokuta Steel Company Limited (ASCL) is to be re-designed to produce steel for the standard guage railway system.

The Minister of Steel, Mr. Audu Ogbe, who announced this at a meeting with management staff of the company at Ajaokuta last Tuesday said the Russian contractors had already agreed to the new proposal.

He said the steel to be manufactured from the mill would be used in the proposed Port-Harcourt — Otukpo — Ajaokuta and the Itakpo — Ajaokuta standard guage railway lines.

He reiterated the determination of the Federal Government to complete the existing steel projects despite the prevailing economic recession because of its

potential for transforming Nigeria into an industrial nation.

Mr. Ogbe said the decision to re-design the mill was because of the need to ensure that the products of the company in which much money had been spent would supplement other government development projects.

The minister warned that he would not standby and watch anyone ruin his reputation, adding that he would see to it that the industry succeeded so as to justify his appointment to the ministry.

He said indiscipline and rumour-mongering which were prevalent among all categories of staff to the detriment of the project must stop forth-with.

He promised to make funds available for recreational facilities where workers would relax after their work.

CSO: 3400/525

NIGERIA

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF PLATEAU NPN CHAIRMAN

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Dec 83 p 16

[Text]

UNKNOWN persons on Wednesday last week fired bullets into the bedroom of the Plateau State Chairman of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), Alhaji Abdullahi Adamu, in Jos. The shots shattered two bedroom windows but no one was hurt.

Speaking to the New Nigerian after conducting our reporter round his house, Alhaji Abdullahi Adamu alleged the NPP was behind it.

He said he alerted the police and the people of the state in October this year that a plan was being hatched by the NPP to murder some NPN leaders in the state, including himself.

"They think that by eliminating some of us, they will achieve their political ambition",

he said, adding that the attempt on his life had not shaken him but that it had strengthened his faith in the ideals of the NPN.

Alhaji Abdullahi advised all NPN supporters not to worry about the attempt on his life but should remain calm and report any incident to the police.

Police told the New Nigerian on Tuesday that they recovered about 20 bullets from the room, adding that they had gone into swift action to track down those involved. They further said the gunshots were the handiwork of hired killers.

On November 16, unknown persons also fired bullets into the house of the NPN Legal Adviser, Mr. Galley Brown Peterside (S.A.N.)

CSO: 3400/525

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

CIVIL SERVICE UNION PRESIDENT--Alhaji Abdulwahab M. Bauchi has been elected unopposed as the National President of the Nigeria Civil Service Union (NCSU). His election was as a result of a Lagos High Court order which had restrained the former President, Mr. David Ojeli from contesting the office. Alhaji Abdulwahab was before the election, the deputy president of the union and was the only candidate contesting against Mr. Ojeli before the court order. Report from Port-Harcourt said the executive committee of the union was dissolved preparatory to the new election when the Lagos high court order was served on Mr. Ojeli restraining him from contesting the office of the president. The report added that since Alhaji Abdulwahab was the only candidate contesting against Mr. Ojeli and was the deputy president, the delegates ratified his election unopposed. Other officers elected at the conference included Mr. A Gono, vice-president and Mr. A. E. Eluemino as treasurer. The order restraining the Nigeria Civil Service Union from accepting the nomination of Mr. Ojeli was handed down by Mr. Justice Olusola Thomas on Thursday. The injunction order followed the application of David Chukwuma Ikpe and Mr. O. G. Essien seeking to restrain the union from accepting the nomination paper of Mr. Ojeli. Hearing of the motion has been fixed for January 10. [By Suleiman Dangana] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Dec 83 p 1]

'RELIGIOUS FANATICS' JAILED--Four persons described as religious extremists were yesterday in Kaduna sentenced to two years imprisonment each for preaching dangerous Islamic doctrines. The convicted persons were: Malam Umaru Garuba, Malam Haliru Bature, Malam Suleiman Bature and Malam Sada Bature, all of Kurwa Village in Dutsin-Ma Local Government Area of Kaduna State. According to the prosecution, the men were members of a certain Islamic sect called "Milatu Ibrahim Hanifa Antakima Lillahi" (the part of Ibrahim) which believed that any Moslem who wore a wrist watch, listened to radio or television or took medicine when sick or participated in congregational prayers was an "infidel or kafir". In his ruling, the Chief Magistrate, Alhaji Saifullahi Coomassie, observed that the accused persons were preaching similar doctrines as the late Mohammadu Marwa Maitatsine. Two other persons were discharged for want of evidence. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Dec 83 p 1]

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY REORGANIZATION--The Minister of Communications, Chief Emmanuel Adiele, said last Saturday at Isialangwa, Imo State that the

Ministry of Communications would be re-organised to minimize obstruction to communication. At an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), Chief Adiele said the ministry was unable to maintain the existing network of exchanges. Chief Adiele said there was a need for ethical reorientation to change the attitude of workers adding that only a mental change towards life in general and work in particular could maximise production and earnings. The minister said those at the helm of affairs had a vital role to play to practicalise the ethical norms to make the masses emulate. Chief Adiele, however, disclosed that his ministry would offer some incentives to encourage workers and urged every Nigerian to support measures to revive the economy of the nation. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Dec 83 p 16]

CSO: 3400/525

UPPER VOLTA

SUVESS 12TH CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 28 Dec 83 pp 8-10

[Text] The Sole Voltan Union of Teachers of Secondary and Higher Education (SUVESS) 12th Congress has been in session since Monday evening. Its theme is "Trade Unionism and the Anti-Imperialist Struggle." There were several speakers at the opening ceremony, which began at 5:30 p.m. at the Ouagadougou Labor Exchange. In fact, Minister of National Education, Arts and Culture Emmanuel Dadjouari and Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research Issa Tiendrebeogo participated in the ceremony and delivered addresses. One after the other, the representatives of the revolutionary government in their addresses developed the thesis of anti-imperialist struggle as a framework for the theme of the congress. Speaking precisely of the anti-imperialist nature of the SUVESS, Minister Dadjouari recalled the meeting held by that trade union with the progressive wing of the army in December of 1982, thus bearing witness to the alliance between the progressive wing of the army and the civilian revolutionary forces. The minister of higher education and scientific research, for his part, appealed to the participants in the congress for mobilization with a view to consolidating the 4 August victory over the international imperialists.

The secretary general of the SUVESS, Mr Etienne Traore, gave the opening address, saying that "the SUVESS has chosen, since May of 1983, to contemplate the theme 'Trade Unionism and the Anti-Imperialist Struggle,' in order better to understand the nature and the evidences of imperialism which it must combat, in accordance with its statutory principles. In this way the secretary general explained the introduction of the theme of the congress of his trade union, and he then went on to thank the leading personalities, the delegations representing friendly organizations, including the CSV [Voltan Trade Union Confederation] and the SNEAHV [National Union of African Teachers of Upper Volta], and the workers present at this opening ceremony. He then described the crisis situation the world is experiencing and the role therein played by domestic imperialism.

Reviewing our situation in Upper Volta, the secretary general of the SUVESS had the following to say.

"What is the social, trade union and political situation in Upper Volta, a backward and neocolonial country dominated by imperialism, mainly French?

Since our historic 11th Congress, the workers in the cities and the rural sector have not seen a substantial change in their conditions of life at

work. Rising prices are eating away their purchasing power. Dismissals have occurred here and there. Education is ever more costly and remains elitist and neocolonial. The right to health care still remains but a slogan. Rents still remain high in relation to the workers income, and mass transportation facilities in the urban centers are nonexistent, forcing numerous parents to transport sometimes as many as three children on a single light motorcycle.

In the countryside, the health, educational, highway and food infrastructure falls far short of the minimal needs. But if the masses in the countryside have remained without organization to date to defend their interests in the urban centers, the Upper Voltan trade unions have always fought for the improvement of their living and working conditions.

Four Reasons

But today, trade unionism has really been weakened by divisions and schisms. This is due in part, in our humble view, to several reasons.

First, a misunderstanding of the real nature and role of the trade union. It is a mass organization rallying workers with various philosophical, religious or political opinions on the basis of defense of their joint vocational interests. The trade union, which is anti-imperialist, links effective resolution of vocational problems with the liquidation of imperialist domination, the source of the problems.

Now since 1966, the major trade union campaigns have been waged by workers who have set for themselves the tasks of a vanguard of the people, directly political tasks designed to resolve the problem of the survival or death of the existing political regime consciously (for many trade union leaders) or unconsciously (for many base militants). Due to this fact, the struggles have often benefitted reactionary political forces, which made a subsequent effort to bring the trade unions to heel, at the very time when their unity was being splintered by internal political quarrels.

Secondly, the feudal submission of trade union leaderships to certain political parties or groups led to forms of fraudulent support, complicity with the authorities, or antiworker actions, all of these opportunistic attitudes which create and develop mistrust and weaken mobilization.

Thirdly, the often bureaucratic and sectarian methods taking the place of democratic methods little by little develop a stultifying monolithism, a loss of perspective on inherent weaknesses, and a self-sufficiency which is as subjective as it is pretentious.

Fourthly, the recent emergence of a divisive faction in the trade union movement has contributed to weakening it. This divisive faction, while treating the Upper Voltan trade unions with an attitude of complacency, proclaims itself to be purely "revolutionary," in other words it does not act at all or it engages in spectacular actions. From our anti-imperialist point of view, this faction is the objective ally of the reactionary bourgeoisie and imperialism in our country, which groups precisely eagerly echo their slightest

statements and make much of their intentions to act. How then can one claim to be a progressive force in theory, while objectively and practically serving as the spokesman of the most backward and exploiting forces?

Judging Actions

Comrades, the SUVESS does not claim to have escaped all of these evils which it is necessary to cure in order to defend the workers consistently. Since our historic 11th Congress, these have been blemishes we have detected and tried constantly to correct, in order to make of our trade union a school of democracy in which criticism and self-criticism are consistently practiced, a resolutely anti-imperialist trade union independent of the political authorities.

On this last point in particular, independence from the regime in our view means total freedom to organize ourselves and defend our interests through negotiation, strikes, or any other appropriate action, without the authoritarian intervention of the state regime which we judge on the basis of its actions. This correct understanding of trade union independence is contrasted with the primary concept which, using independence as a pretext, prohibits the positive assessment of the actions a regime may propose to benefit the workers. This concept calls for making a simple total of negative actions, which has led to a putschist tendency in the trade unions.

This is an erroneous concept of trade union independence, which often bears witness in our national context to ill-disguised police-like allegiance and servility. Just following its 11th Congress, the SUVESS was the victim of hateful attacks by certain workers objectively defending this infantile concept of trade union independence. The main themes of these deceitful attacks were to be found in the proceedings of the 28th Congress of the SNEAHV. A certain sector of the press, claiming to be independent, after deliberately refusing to report on the motion at our Fifth Special Congress condemning the measures suspending and arbitrarily dismissing 154 workers carried out by the hateful and fascist CMRPN, suddenly became very volatile in connection with the reports of the SUVESS, going so far as to deprive the main conclusions of the 11th Congress of any sense, in a carelessly drafted article. If the press organs had every right not to share in the conclusions of our 11th Congress, they also had a duty to report the facts objectively.

The Trade Union and the CDR

On the basis of our correct understanding of trade union independence from the new regime installed on 4 August, the SUVESS makes a positive point of its proclamation of anti-imperialist faith (first time in the history of our country) and its desire to have the working masses participate in decisions pertaining to their own lives. In this connection, the National Council of the Revolution (CNR) joins our trade union in its double anti-imperialist and democratic concern. Therefore, we will support all the actions implementing this double concern, such as the requirements, expressed everywhere, for greater respect for the dignity of our people; organization of food aid for the Upper Voltans by the Upper Voltans themselves, first of all; a nonchauvinist approach to the boundary dispute with Mali; popularization of the

struggles of the peoples in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, in particular; and the revalorization of our national culture.

But the SUVESS also denounces those actions which go against these principles and the interest of its militance and the workers. In this connection, while recognizing the real effort made by the CDR, as well as their political limitations, the SUVESS is concerned about the fact that in some provinces, the government employees (and thus our members) are readily identified with the thieves who must be denounced as reactionary. On the departmental level, the SUVESS will oppose a certain inclination to want to see the departmental CDR replace the trade unions, such that they become the privileged interlocutors of the minister or the departmental director. Such cases have been noted in national and higher education. In our view, the CDR are political structures to which the trade union militant is free to belong. But while in principle, the trade union and the department CDR, both committed to anti-imperialism, should not exclude each other, differences may arise, because the two organizations have or should have different jurisdictions and immediate goals. Like any difference, this can develop in a complementary way or maybe become antagonistic, depending on the attitude of the authority under which the CDR fall and the resulting mobilization of the unionized militants. Whatever the case, we will reject any effort to reduce the union to bondage, persuaded that a revolutionary regime would not be capable of muzzling the anti-imperialist organizations of the workers. This is why, in order to allay any concern in this connection, and although our experience dictates that we should not have a fetish for statements but should adhere closely to the facts, we await a definition by the regime of its understanding of the place reserved for the trade unions.

Where dismissals are concerned, we confirm that the trade unions have always demanded sound and strict management of public affairs, and the SUVESS, an anti-imperialist union, could not, from this point of view, cover those who, through misappropriation, plunder the people just as imperialism does. As an anti-imperialist trade union, we are persuaded that the struggle against the reactionary bourgeoisie, the base of support for international imperialism, is just in principle, and this struggle must always have as its main axis properly filed documents. Finally, taking as our basis the texts which protect the workers, and in view of the lack of medical examinations for which the bylaws do however provide, we do not believe that the criterion of health should be sufficient of itself to justify the dismissal of an employee.

Honorable guests and comrade members: The Trade Union Council last May, adopting the theme of this congress, "Trade Unionism and the Anti-Imperialist Struggle," sought to clarify the meaning of this concept and the outlines of this cruel reality which is imperialism, which our union has always sought to combat. Thus it is a question of a more profound understanding of the nature and the role of our trade union.

5157

CSO: 3419/321

PRESIDENT PROMULGATES 1984 BUDGET; 2.6 BILLION ZAIRES TO BE BORROWED

Commentary on Budget Importance

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 19 Dec 83 pp 1, 10

[Commentary by Monsa Iyaka Duku in the column "Reflection": "Budget 84: The Launching Ramp"]

[Text] The verdict of the Legislative Council was delivered Friday evening. The budget bill for the 1984 year was approved by the people's commissioners. All that remains is the presidential approval to complete the process underway since June 1983, then the Executive Council can go into action to free the necessary resources.

Today more than ever, the country's success in relaunching the economy depends on how this budget is implemented. At all levels. It is an austerity budget, certainly with constraints, but it is also a budget of national consciousness in regard to the necessary sacrifices. This is particularly true because the 1984 budget is to serve as the launching ramp for a new impetus in the national recovery. No budget in this journalist's memory has drawn so much public attention. Not only does it embark on the first stages of a progressive wage policy, it aims at putting a rein on the investment budget. Today more than ever, each daughter and son of this country feels involved. The country's future depends on this in order to rescue the national economy from the zone of turbulence.

Also, the social partners have been made aware of their responsibilities to mobilize the forces necessary to generate the productive resources and to decisively relaunch the national economy. The National Association of Zairian Enterprises (ANEZa) has been in frequent contact with its affiliates urging them to exert more dynamism and rectitude in more productive activities. Likewise, the National Union of Workers of Zaire (UNTZa) has been calling on the working masses for more concentration, competence, and work awareness to achieve a constantly increasing productivity, for the goal of social well-being.

Thus, all the political-economic conditions are present such as to make possible efficient operation of the machinery, since all the structures are in place. How?

Political Ideology

The political ideology as a system of ideas and judgment plays an important role in the life of a nation. It appeals to the values on which it will rely;

liberates energies, and channels them by showing what needs to be done to develop the country; and raises the level of aspiration of individuals...

Thanks to the MPR, our movement for uniting the masses, the Zairian relies on authentic Zairian nationalism to unleash the necessary energies and raise the level of aspiration of the individual. The MPR puts man in the center of the action and of the means of achieving the goal of work--conscientious work, thanks to the new mentality.

Defined Economic System

There are many who maintain that in order to stimulate change one must transform the economy. To this end, it is important to choose the economic system within which you will develop. In this respect, the choice has been made. It is economic liberalism, the wellspring of progress.

Even better, the Executive Council has also laid out the national development strategy: national development through rural development. This leads us on to the policy of balanced growth, which will enable complementarity among various economic sectors, first at the regional level and later on the national level. It is here that the national level investment budget will play a major role.

This means that the state has installed the institutional framework and will endeavor, on its part, to find markets for the economic operators so that they can improve their production. It falls on them to heed the appeal of their professional organization, the ANEZA, to thoroughly absorb the message of the 1st state commissioner calling for more dynamism and creative spirit in their enterprises.

Beware of Moral Degradation

The importance of the state budget needs no explanation. It is the prime instrument of the state's economic and financial management, as it was defined by the 1st state commissioner, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, in presenting the budget bill for 1984 to the Legislative Council. He continued: To this end, the Executive Council commits itself to overseeing a strict implementation, with discipline and respect for the legal procedures. This prompted the executive coordinator to speak out regarding delinquent and undisciplined actions in budget management.

It is here that the major battle must be fought. It is a matter of trying to halt this degradation trend that is affecting all sectors in such a way as to threaten the principles of financial orthodoxy that expenditure actions should correspond to the budget decisions. It is an essential matter of combatting waste in all fields of expenditure, strengthening budgetary control procedures, and respecting the treasury's debt ceiling in the domestic banking system, as stressed by Citizen Kengo wa Dondo.

We believe that we must proceed in such a way as to neutralize the "virus" in order to achieve a positive result. We know that the public finance picture for the first 10 months of the current year has been positive. This momentum must be maintained and strengthened in order to start the next year under optimum conditions. Also, any act tending to defeat these efforts, any

careless behavior that could harm the process of national recovery, must be severely punished, because this involves the future of an entire nation.

Budget Law Promulgation

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 29 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] The MPR chairman-founder, President of the Republic Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has promulgated law No 83-009 of 27 December 1983 containing the state budget for the 1984 year.

The text of the law is worded as follows:

Law No 83-009 of 27 December 1983 containing the state budget for the 1984 year.

The Legislative Council has approved it.

The chairman-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the Republic promulgates the law, which reads as follows:

Title I: Ways and Means Budget

Article 1.

Current state revenues for the 1984 year are estimated at 20,051,034,664 zaires, divided according to the table in annex 1.

Article 2.

Anticipated receipts for the 1984 year are estimated at 1,054,352,399 zaires, divided according to the table in annex II.

Title II: Expenditures Budget

Article 3.

Appropriations totaling 21,156,534,664 zaires are made for current expenditures in the 1984 year. Their breakdown is shown in the table in annex III.

Article 4.

Expenditure commitments under the current expenditures budget for the 1984 year can be made until 31 October 1984.

Article 5.

Anticipated expenditures for the 1984 year can only be made pro rata in respect to corresponding receipts.

Article 6.

Commitment authorizations for capital expenditures for the 1984 year are granted for a total of 21,171,021,093 zaires.

Article 7.

Payment credit of 1,494,500,000 zaires is established for capital expenditures for the 1984 year. The breakdown is shown in the table in annex IV.

Title III: Various and Final Provisions

Article 8.

In order to cover the excess in estimated expenditure in articles 3 and 7 compared to estimated revenue in article 1, the state commissioner for finance and budget is authorized to contract, for the 1984 year, one or several loans for a total not to exceed 2,600,000,000 zaires.

Article 9.

The implementation of the state budget for the 1984 year must conform to the laws, regulations, and procedures in effect.

Article 10.

The present law is effective 1 January 1984.

Done in Kinshasa, 27 December 1983.

Se-Mobutu Sese Seko
Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, Marshal

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CSO: 3419/327

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION BILL, OTHER TOPICS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 17-18 Dec 83 pp 7, 3

[Article by Monsa Iyaka Duku: "Approval of the Report on Organization of the Presidential Election"]

[Text] Yesterday's weekly meeting of the Executive Council, which was chaired by 1st State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo, had seven items on the agenda. Among topics discussed, the council approved the report of the ad hoc committee on the law on organization of the presidential election. It also heard the report of the state commissioner for civil service on civil servants' pay due on 20 December.

In his report to the press, the Executive Council spokesman, Citizen Sakombi Inongo, said that 1st State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo had informed council members of the ad hoc committee's conclusions, which concentrated on four topics: 1) Wages and employment, 2) report of the interservices committee on regulation of trade, 3) exchange, and 4) public finances.

In this connection,, the council heard the report of the state commissioner for civil service on preparation for the 20 December pay.

According to the report, preparation for the pay is proceeding normally according to the established schedule. The errors in the previous pay have been corrected and changed in the computer. Thus, there will definitely be a pay day on 20 December and without any delay.

In regard to the social situation around the country, the report of the National Union of Workers of Zaire (UNTZa) stated that the social situation is generally calm in the country's enterprises, except in the construction sector, where companies have reportedly been unable to pay the guaranteed minimum wage (SMIG) because the Executive Council had failed to pay their bills.

In this connection, Citizen Sakombi said that the Executive Council instructed the state commissioner for finance and budget to call in the company officials to present their claims against the state so that the responsible official in the Department of Finance and Budget, in cooperation with his colleague in public works and territorial development, can check these claims before arranging their payment.

In connection with the report of the interservice committee on regulation of commerce, and in the framework of implementation of the Executive Council's decision of 2 December 1983 on imports liberalization, the state commissioner

for national economy, industry and external commerce signed the following decrees:

1. Departmental decree No DENICE CAB 019 83 of 10 December 1983 rescinding departmental decree No DENICE CAB 006 83 of 16 August 1983 regulating import of used vehicles.
2. Departmental decree No DENICE CAB 020 83 of 10 December 1983 rescinding departmental decree No DENICE CAB 007 83 of 16 August 1983 regulating import of used clothing.
3. Departmental decree No DENICE CAB 021 83 of 10 December 1983 rescinding departmental decree No BCE ENI 0047 75 of 11 September 1975 prohibiting import of Wax [as published], ready-to-wear outfits, and all synthetic fabric for men.
4. Departmental decree No DENICE CAB 023 83 of 10 December 1983 rescinding interdepartmental decree No DENICE CAB 025 83 of 1 June 1981 on setting prices of products imported without foreign exchange purchase.

Within the framework of regulation of commerce, the governor of the city of Kinshasa was informed of the index prices of certain products as delivered Kinshasa: 1) Cement, 129.25 zaires from factory, 165.00 from warehouse Kinshasa; 2) locally produced rice, 760.00 zaires, price delivered Kinshasa; 3) manioc roots from Bandundu, 480.00 zaires per 50 kg sack, price delivered Kinshasa.

In respect to exchange, the governor of the Bank of Zaire submitted a report to the Executive Council on the situation in the free exchange market. The report reveals that in this market the zaire currency has continued its firming trend begun last week, moving from 38.80 zaire per U.S. dollar to 30.75 at last quotation.

This strengthening of the national currency comes at a time when most of the world currencies are easing with respect to the U.S. dollar.

Still on the conclusions of the ad hoc committee, it is important and interesting to point out to the public in regard to public finances that actual monetary financing as of 15 December 1983 was 240.5 million zaires while we had to draw on the same date 2.4 million zaires.

That means that as of 15 December 1983 the actual monetary financing was one-tenth of the amount authorized. It goes without saying and without further comment that this is an achievement, pure and simple.

Finally, in the context of the 1st state commissioner's statement and the report of the committee established within the Executive Council to study rates among enterprises, the council heard the report by the committee's chairman, the state commissioner with portfolio. The committee included representatives of the departments of finance and budget, mines and energy, transport and communication, national economy, industry and external commerce and portfolio.

After discussion, the council announced the following principles that should in future guide the operation of enterprises:

1. A spirit of joint effort and cooperation among chairmen and shop representatives before resort to arbitration;
2. Application of truth in prices, and payment of a just wage for services accompanied by rigorous and straightforward management.
3. Equal treatment of state corporations by the Executive Council.
4. Responsibility for the quality of managers of state corporations continues to rest on the head of the Executive Council.
5. Any policy decision that may adversely affect the situation of a state corporation is the responsibility of the Executive Council.

Abandoned Assets

The state commissioner for land affairs reported to the Executive Council on the draft regulation law on abandoned assets and undeveloped or underdeveloped assets.

After discussion, the Executive Council instructed the head of the Department of Land Affairs to prepare another draft consisting of a single article to rescind outright the provisions of regulation No 74 152 of 2 July 1974 as it specifically affects abandoned assets.

Department of Mines and Energy

The commissioner for mines and energy reported to the council on the case of the possible reopening of the Moanda refinery.

After reviewing the file, the council approved the commissioner's proposal and instructed him to coordinate with his counterpart in planning to include the project in the interim plan for economic recovery.

The council also heard the report of the state commissioner for public works and territorial development in regard to the BCTA [expansion unknown] Boma market.

According to the report, contractor Nombo and associates: 1) Did not respect the terms of the contract that he has had with the Executive Council since 1978; b) deprived the Zairian National Posts and Telecommunications Office (ONPTZ) of revenue that it should have been receiving since 1980; c) used most of the funds allocated to the project for other purposes; d) poorly executed other work; and e) was paid too much in relation to work done.

In summary, the contractor was found to be in default in performing his obligations under the contract with the Executive Council and particularly in terms of articles 6, 20 and 46 of the conditions of contract. For all these reasons, the council decided to impose penalties on the contractor, to take the

market from him, and to issue a new appeal for bids for completion of the building involved.

Presidential Election

The Executive Council studied the report of the ad hoc committee on the bill on organization of the election of the MPR chairman-founder as president of the Republic and, after discussion, approved the work of the committee. The 1st state commissioner will forward the bill to the bureau of the Central Committee with the observations and evaluations of the Executive Council.

Finance and Budget

The state commissioners studied the bill modifying and supplementing certain provisions in respect to direct taxation submitted to it by the Department of Finance and Budget.

After review and discussion, the council approved the bill, which covers changes in the schedules for professional tax on individual income and for handling the minimum tax for legal entities and certain individuals.

Kinshasa-Brussels Telephone Link

Among the miscellaneous topics, the state commissioner for posts, telephones and telecommunications briefed the council members on the total telephone automatization as of 23 December between Brussels and Kinshasa. This means that, beginning Friday 23 December, anyone living in Brussels, capital of the Belgian Kingdom, and connected to the Belgian telephone system will be able to dial directly to his counterpart in Kinshasa who is connected to the Zaire telephone system, without going through the PTT operators either in Brussels or Kinshasa.

This has been true between Paris and Kinshasa since 1982. Naturally, this is the first stage; the second will allow the Kinshasa individual to do the same to reach his counterpart in Brussels..

Finally, the state commissioner for information, mobilization, propaganda and political animation informed the Executive Council of the settlement of the Intelsat case, which had been pending for 2 years, by personal decision of the head of state Marshal Mobutu Sese Soko. This will enable Tele-Zaire to receive by satellite filmed images of current world developments.

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CSO: 3419/327

ZIMBABWE

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE RELEASES 'GRIM' ECONOMIC FIGURES

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jan 84 p 10

[Excerpts] The solitary note of optimism about Zimbabwe's economy last year was struck by RAL Merchant Bank which last week forecast a higher grain harvest than was originally expected. Rather late in the day, but still, it is a ray of light at the end of what has been a very dark tunnel.

This week the Central Statistical Office releases its quarterly digest of statistics for the third quarter of last year, and it makes grim reading.

Between June 1982 and June last year nearly 30 000 people lost their jobs. The steady gain in formal sector employment that was made between independence and June 1982 when an extra 77 000 people found jobs appears to be faltering. The level of formal sector employment last June, at 1 033 000 stood where it was in 1976.

When THE SUNDAY MAIL asked one of the CSO experts what had happened to the thousands who had lost their jobs or never got one to start with, the reply was that CSO is only a "number cruncher". He gave the assurance, however, that in the coming months the results of CSO's national household survey now in progress should give some idea.

Eager to find some good news from the quarterly digest, THE SUNDAY MAIL added up the earnings for the second quarter of 1983 and compared them to the same period in 1982. We found employees had netted in \$61 100 more in 1983, a rise of 9,6 percent. At last something to cheer about. The "good news" soon turned sour when we compared the pay rise of 9,6 percent to the inflation rate for lower-income urban families. For the same period this was a staggering 33 percent.

CSO: 3400/578

ZIMBABWE

PM OPTIMISTIC ABOUT DISSIDENT SITUATION IN MATABELELAND

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Despite South African backing of Super Zapu dissidents the overall situation in Matabeleland is growing better, not worse, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said last night.

"There are, however, those few trouble spots in areas close to Botswana where dissidents are able to sneak in to commit their criminal acts and sneak out again," the Prime Minister said in his New Year address to the nation on ZTV.

The country had had a problem with dissidents since 1982 and at first these dissidents relied on arms cached by Zapu and Zipra, said Cde Mugabe.

"As the operations by our security forces intensified, they fled into Botswana where they were given sanctuary at Dukwe Camp. From Dukwe they have now developed a link with South Africa where several of them have gone for training so they can be infiltrated back with more arms.

"South Africa has now transformed these dissidents into Super Zapu with a mission to fight for the leader of Zapu, Mr Nkomo, and work for the overthrow of my Government.

"They are under instructions to kill, maim and harass white farmers, Zanu adherents and all those people generally opposed to them and to Zapu."

Cde Mugabe said it was interesting to note that South Africa had taken up the cause of Zapu in the same way it had taken up the cause of Unita in Angola, the so-called MNR in Mozambique, and the BCP in Lesotho.

"We are certainly intensifying our operations towards the eradication of the dissident problem. At the same time we continue our efforts to achieve good understanding and co-operation between Botswana and Zimbabwe. Within Zimbabwe, however, the need continues to exist for all of us to work for peace and tranquillity."

The police and security forces had done a marvellous job over the year and would continue to be strengthened to boost their capability and performance and the work of training the people's militia would be intensified.

The Prime Minister emphasised Zimbabwe's non-aligned status.

"I trust that all our friends, and we have very many friends indeed of differing ideologies, will recognise and respect our sovereign right to adopt our own foreign policy, just as we recognise and respect their own sovereign right to do so. It is on this understanding that we have accepted aid from them."

Zimbabwe was a member of many international and regional organisations ranging from the UN to SADCC and was a member of such organisations as the World Bank. The intricate relationship had to enhance and promote independence.

"For the will of the people of Zimbabwe must, at all times, remain supreme and paramount over their affairs..."

"Therefore we will firmly refuse to mortgage our Zimbabwean personality for any grants or form of aid, for to do so is not only to become a mercenary state but to turn also the voice of Zimbabwe into that of a resonant megaphone and its actions at home and abroad into the guided dancing steps of a manipulated puppet state."

Cde Mugabe said the nation could take pride in holding its own economically in a year which saw economic recession and a drought in the country. He praised those who had helped their extended families withstand the effects of the two years of drought and he thanked the peasants themselves for the many self-reliance projects they had organised to alleviate their plight.

Agriculture saw the greatest decline in production, due mainly to the drought destruction of food crops, although tobacco and cotton had done reasonably well.

"I trust the recently announced pre-planting prices for agricultural products will, given good rains, ensure the full recovery of the sector and help us to restore our depleted food reserves."

Mining output increased as a result of an upturn in prices with most minerals having an improving performance with the exception of asbestos, copper, cobalt and nickel.

Despite the upturn the mining sector was still affected by rising production costs and high levels of borrowing, the reason for the budgeted \$40 million for deserving mines to draw on to offset their high cost structure.

Manufacturing had poor fortunes with metals, textiles, clothing and footwear, wood and paper all having negative growth while drink, tobacco, foods, chemical and petroleum products, transport and equipment all had improved performances.

Foreign currency was the main constraint affecting this sector although the Prime Minister said he hoped the hardship would be alleviated by World Bank revolving credit and the export incentive scheme.

There had to be greater rationalisation of the use of foreign currency so priority areas were not allowed to suffer and greater use should be made of local raw materials and resources.

In the public sector certain priority programmes, such as education, health, water resources, defence, law and order, and road development were exceptionally sustained while others, such as land resettlement, were slowed down or restricted.

In education there were 2 044 487 primary school-children and 316 438 secondary pupils last year compared to just 1 235 994 primary and 74 321 secondary at independence.

The Prime Minister commended parents, especially those in rural areas for the magnificent work they were doing by building their own schools and thanked teachers for their efforts and church and other voluntary organisations for doing their best, in partnership with the state, to sustain and develop the education system.

The Government had set itself the target of resettling 162 000 families in the three years to 1985 and so far 40 000 had been settled.

Delayed

"The resettlement pace is delayed by a number of factors which include the need to match British inputs with Zimbabwean cash inputs, the synchronisation of land allocation with other servicing and infrastructural inputs, such as water amenities, roads, schools and clinics."

With few exceptions land had been allocated as individual smallholdings. The method of financing was being discussed with the British government so a faster method of acquiring land could be found.

"It is our view that Zimbabwean cash resources must be used more for the development than for the actual purchase of land." In the light of experience more emphasis had to be put on large-scale rather than small-scale resettlement models and so more farming cooperatives had to be created.

Much progress had been made in other areas among which, Cde Mugabe listed, were the building of more dams and the introduction of piped water, the extension of national and rural roads, the building of more clinics, the extension of radio and television and communication systems, the completion of Hwange 1 thermal plant, the introduction of the electric train, the extension of housing programmes under the builders' brigades, the mobilisation of youth for useful production programmes through youth brigades and the systemisation of local government.

The main thrust of the three-year transitional national plan was on the development of rural areas so long neglected by previous regimes and to get maximum provincial, district, ward and village co-ordinated organs of development would be established as soon as possible.

Zanu would hold its conference in August this year and among the matters the congress would address were:

- .The party's general policy and ideological direction.
- .The national socioeconomic programme for the plan to follow the three-year plan and the socialist thrust of this plan.
- .The relationship of party and Government.
- .The legislative system and the need for a single chamber legislature.
- .The road to national unity and the creation of a one-party state.

"May I thank you for supporting the Government and the party in our endeavour to build a united, non-racial and truly democratic society. May I thank members of the various economic sectors for their attempts to sustain our economy in the face of stupendous odds. I enjoin all of you, but principally the farming community, to work this season and transform last season's losses into gains.

"Finally, may I thank all of you, except for a few, for being peaceful, law-abiding and loyal to the state. We must continue to forge ahead in amity fully dedicated to our ideals.

CSO: 3400/578

ZIMBABWE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS UNDERWAY IN MATABELELAND SOUTH

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 9 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Remarkable strides have been made in Matabeleland South since the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs started organising the establishment of a variety of development projects in the province a year ago.

According to authorities, no less than 769 projects have been established in the province's six districts since the close of 1982 when the Ministry launched its work with only \$3 000 in the kitty.

The projects which have been received with enthusiasm by the people, include market gardening, poultry, bakery, pre-school houses, co-operative stores, well-digging and a host of others.

In the four districts of Umzingwane, Bulilima-Mangwe, Insiza and Gwanda, 11 422 people have been responsible for setting up a total of 549 projects, with another 192 projects in Matobo and 218 in Beitbridge.

Highest

In addition to revenue-generating projects, adult literacy centres, with a total of 4 001 women and 438 men, have been established in all the six districts.

The district with the highest number of literacy enthusiasts is Beitbridge with a total of 1 104, followed by Insiza (836), Umzingwane (673), Gwanda (670), Bulilima-Mangwe (629), with Matobo (529).

Five of the six districts now boast a total of 1 006 pre-schools with 994 teachers handling 15 016 children.

The driving force behind this work is Cde Sithabile Silamba (26), who is the province's community development officer.

Cde Silamba said she was amazed by the progress made in an environment fraught with inhibiting factors such as the drought, and scarce financial resources.

She praised her wards for tackling the task with enthusiasm and dedication.

"We have had maximum co-operation from the people.

"I must pay tribute to them for their enthusiasm and support, because some of them have had to contribute financially to get projects done," she said.

The other major problem has been the lack of transport. "There are places in the province where projects have been established, but which we have not been able to see because of transport problems."

Cde Silamba said people were also trained on a variety of skills.

The skills covered leadership and pre-school courses, literacy workshops and skills on sewing, baking, knitting and other home economics courses.

Approach

"The difference in our approach from that of the past is that the thrust is no longer just to provide skills, but to ensure that those who have acquired them use them for income-generating purposes beneficial to the community," said Cde Silamba.

This means that courses in baking or sewing, for instance, are provided to enable trainees to establish bakeries or co-operatives in their respective areas.

Cde Silamba said a number of projects were already selling their products--notably a uniform-sewing co-operative in Umzingwane and poultry projects at Esibomvu and Esipezini.

CSO: 3400/579

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT FOREIGN RECRUITMENT POLICY EXPLAINED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 Jan 84 p 5

[Letter to the editor from: M. J. M. Sibanda, acting secretary for Manpower Planning and Development]

[Text] RECENTLY there have been increasing complaints from the private sector on the Government's strict control of foreign recruitment.

Thus is the issue of 25th November 1983 *The Financial Gazette* reported the Chief Economist of the RAL Merchant Bank as saying that: "I hope that that the Government would see that its policy regarding the inflow of skilled manpower is entirely out of keeping with the country's development needs. The claim that the country should discriminate regarding investors and skills was correct, but Zimbabwe needs just about all of them it could get and just about every skill there was."

Contrary to these assertions the Manpower Survey revealed that Zimbabwe does not need to import just about all skills. The Survey revealed a reservoir of skills as well as defined shortage areas. The major areas include:

- Agricultural: Veterinarians and related workers; extension and land use planning specialist; agricultural research specialists and technicians; lectures for agricultural colleges.

- Engineering: Civil; Mechanical; Electrical; Mining; Metallurgical; structural.

- Medical: Physicians; Dentists; Pathologists; Pharmacists; Occupational Therapists; Opticians; Medical Technologists.

In fact, it is important to note that the skills situation has progressively improved over the last two and a half years. In a Business Opinion survey (No. 6 December 1983) carried out by the Department of Business Studies, University of Zimbabwe, it is pointed out that the skills shortage has fallen from 32% in April 1981 to 11.3% at the end of 1983. Of the total respondents to this survey, only 24% say that skilled staff shortages are presently affecting output adversely, compared with 41% in mid-1982 and a peak of 52% in April 1981.

It would be nothing short of recklessness and irresponsibility for the Government to follow an open door, carte blanche policy on foreign recruitment. The experiences of other developing countries in the field of expatriates has revealed the following:

- In most developing countries foreign recruitment has been carried out on an unplanned, ad-hoc basis with little or no monitoring by the Government.

- There has usually been an absence of clearly articulated plans

for the understanding of expatriates by locals. The result has usually been the perpetuation of dependency on foreign recruitment, and the undermining of efforts to train and utilize local labour.

- The ideological disposition of most expatriates is usually antithetical to the long-term developmental objectives of countries seeking a radical transformation of their economies.

- In those countries where transnationals are dominant, expatriates are usually brought in to fill key positions in the technical, financial and administrative fields.

- In such positions they often devise ways of transferring surplus from the developing countries to the headquarters of the transnationals in the developed world.

It was principally because of these very obvious problems of expatriatism that Government, through the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, has drawn up a clearly defined policy on the recruitment of foreign personnel into the country — a policy that is consistent with the Government's long-term desire to achieve self-sufficiency in the area of human resource development.

CSO: 3400/580

NATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE PLANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jan 84 p 13

[Text]

HARARE. — DIRECT ACTION (Zimbabwe), a Kwekwe-based peace movement, is asking farmers in dissident-affected areas, Government bodies, political parties and religious organisations to take part in a national peace conference.

A statement by the interim director of the group, Mr N. Kwaramba, said it was the responsibility of every Zimbabwean to help find lasting peace for the country.

"Nobody outside Zimbabwe can show us how and where to find peace," Mr Kwaramba said. "It is our own responsibility as a nation and all that is needed is the will and intent to do so."

He expressed "shock, horror and disbelief" at the murder by dissidents of four members of a family in the Kezi farming area on December 23 and

the mutilation of two girls in the same area.

"These cold-blooded acts by some of the sons of Zimbabwe who have chosen the path of destruction, murder and pillage are a stark reminder to all of us that short of national effort, there is likely to be an escalation of such activities and in the process, the beloved country will be rent asunder."

Mr Kwaramba said no single group of people could tackle the problem on its own. He urged the president of the commercial Farmers' Union (Matabeleland branch), Mr Mike Wood, to desist from looking at the dissident problem as a problem for farmers only.

More than 50 organisations had been invited to participate in the national peace conference later this year, he said. A date has yet to be arranged.

CSO: 3298/569

ZIMBABWE

ZCTU GIVES MERGER ULTIMATUM TO SPLINTER UNIONS

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 8 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions has warned it will take control of all splinter unions which refuse to merge to form a single trade union for each industry.

Announcing the drastic measures in Harare yesterday, the organisation's publicity and information secretary, Cde Elphegio Soko, said no splinter union would be allowed to attend the ZCTU's congress to be held this year.

"The ZCTU strategy is that the leadership of the splinter unions will be called to discuss their differences and if nothing is achieved the ZCTU will take control of the unions until the differences are solved.

"The emphasis is that no splinter union will participate at the congress this year," he told THE SUNDAY MAIL in an interview.

Cde Soko reminded the unions that their continued wrangling and refusal to consider a merger had left "workers stranded and perplexed".

He also warned workers against resorting to strikes in the face of retrenchment and factories being closed, "in some cases without the workers being informed or consulted" about the fate of their companies.

"We hope 1984 is not going to be a repetition of last year. At the same time we strongly advise our members that because of the country's present economic position, they cannot afford the luxury of resorting to strike action.

Skills

"Instead, we expect them to spend more time learning new skills. Employees who abuse their position as members of the workers' committees, by encouraging others to produce less, will be dealt with severely."

The ZCTU would redouble its efforts this year to hold more seminars on worker education. "Workers should be taught the art of collective bargaining as well as participation in matters like production planning and sales."

Workers and trade unions, he added, must also study policies on economic development, regionally and nationally, and manpower training.

On the lack of strong women's participation in national trade union affairs, Cde Soko said more than 50 women unionists who displayed leadership potential had been sent abroad for training.

"Some had spent time at trade union colleges abroad, but they have never showed up or even attempted to give a short report on what they learnt during these seminars. Instead they have preferred to hide behind curtains, giving unforgiveable and lame excuses."

Women had also been invited to participate in trade union matters, assuming a major role, but the response had been disappointing. "Women should now stand up and identify with their respective unions," Cde Soko said.

CSO: 3400/577

ZIMBABWE

MINISTER ZVOBGO DEFENDS ONE-PARTY SYSTEM

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 3 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe cannot afford a "drought of true, trusted and incorruptible leaders who can prevent the country from being sacrificed on the alter of tribalism," the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs said at the weekend.

Addressing a gathering at a New Year banquet held by Lonrho in Harare, Cde Eddison Zvobgo said Zimbabwe had learnt a lesson from other African countries where there had been "a drought of leadership".

"A drought of leadership leads to death, carnage and starvation," he said.

There were those in the international community who tried to influence educated people in and outside the Government that they could take over the leadership of the Government from the Prime Minister.

Cde Zvobgo warned such elements who wanted to cast "the party asunder" that they would be "shamed".

"ZANU(PF) stands for a one party state under the leadership of Cde Mugabe. We do not fight for positions, but strive for peace, development and unity. Those who try to cast us asunder will be shamed," he said.

Cde Zvobgo said although Lonrho was a multinational and was a representative of the "ugly face of capitalism, which is Tiny Rowland," it was still welcome in Zimbabwe.

The Minister of Education told him 122 000 young Zimbabweans sat for their O-Level examinations this year and only about 22 000 would find places at higher institutions. The rest would require jobs, which the Government did not have.

"Multinationals like Lonrho provide those jobs and are welcome to do so," he said.

Unhealthy

However, Cde Zvobgo said, he believed it was unhealthy for Lonrho to have one African director. He called on the company to set an example for others and make sure more blacks were given positions of authority.

"We have had enough of Muzorewas in this country. I must warn that the days of window-dressers are over. We want more Zimbabweans in positions of genuine authority," he said.

He also said the "silent multinationals", Anglo-American and Rio Tinto, which had profiteered from this country had not ploughed back a cent and should start doing so now.

"I would like the Minister of Foreign Affairs to be able to stand up in international forums and say multinationals are partners in development.

"At the moment, there lingers a suspicion that they are mosquitoes," he said.

CSO: 3400/579

ZIMBABWE

CATHOLIC BISHOPS SPEAK OUT ABOUT SOCIALISM

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S Catholic bishops support many aspects of the nation's socialist policies, but disagree with those who have adopted along with socialism an atheistic philosophy and a belief that liberation comes through class conflict.

In a New Year pastoral statement signed by all seven members of the Zimbabwe Catholic Bishops' Conference, the bishops continue their message of last year's statement, Our Way Forward.

"We acknowledge that socialism has inherited some elements from Christianity, but also we know that some forms of socialism do not agree with Christianity. It is therefore up to us, who believe in Christ, to inspire our evolving socialism with the Christian vision."

This was done through dialogue and co-operation with all men of goodwill, always remembering though that the Kingdom of God was greater than any political, social or economic system.

"In Zimbabwe socialism is understood to mean

equality regardless of race, creed or sex; an equitable distribution of land; health care and education for all regardless of income; it means fair wages, a lifestyle of self-reliance as well as of sharing; the promotion of co-operative ways of production and a national policy of reconciliation."

The bishops fully support in word and deed the extent the Government has started to implement these policies.

The bishops also support the Government's policies of self-reliance and add: "Hand in hand with this attitude goes the readiness for self-criticism. We cannot any longer blame only others for our setbacks, but must also blame ourselves."

The bishops back the Government's attitude to sharing national wealth. "Whoever believes in God confesses that whatever he is and whatever he has — all has been given him by God. It is not his exclusive private property. It is merely a loan which he must return to the Creator, its true owner."

"And he returns it by sharing with his fellow

men as generously and freely as God out of His love shared it with him in the first place."

But the bishops regretted the antisocial behaviour of "many persons in influential positions at all levels, which flatly contradicts the social justice to which they pay lip service".

The personal contribution and sacrifice of all was needed. The State could provide the external changes, the changes in the structure of society, but that would not bring about radical change unless there was internal change.

An atheistic philosophy was incompatible with both Christian belief and the best of African tradition.

"We do not deny the existence of conflict between different classes and between rich and poor nations. But we cannot accept that strife and conflict by themselves are positive forces of transformation. A society torn by hatred does not suddenly give birth to love and harmony. If this is scientific socialism we cannot accept it."

CSO: 3400/580

QUARRY SQUATTERS TO RESIST ANY EVICTION ATTEMPTS

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 9 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Squatters at the disused quarry site near Derbyshire Farm, 16 km south of Harare, have said they will resist any attempts to evict them because they have been living there for more than 30 years.

Those interviewed yesterday said they would not accept any attempts to move them out because "we have been living here for a very long time with the permission of the owners of this area".

"We will resist any moves to evict us because this camp was set up before Independence. We have been living here for more than 30 years, said Cde Kingston Murombo, who lives in the camp. [as published]

Carefully concealed behind the huge balancing rocks and clumps of trees, the settlement escaped the recent Government blitz on vagrants and squatters.

As a very closely knit society, the residents did not allow any squatters from other areas to build homes there after most of the illegal settlements in the greater Harare area were bulldozed in October last year.

Some of the squatters belonged to the Methodist Church and services were conducted in the settlement almost every weekend.

"We have also set up our administrative machinery and party cells and branches which fall under the ZANU (PF) Waterfalls District," said Cde George Gaba, who lives in the settlement.

More than 300 people live in the squatter camp. The camp has no proper drinking water or sanitation facilities. The families used pit latrines and get their water from a well.

They also used water that has been trapped in the large pit which was formerly used as the quarry for bathing and washing clothes. Our correspondent in Harare who visited the area yesterday found children swimming in the dirty and stagnant water while their mothers were busy doing their washing.

One of the residents, Cde Samuel Mutanga said some of the squatters worked for nearby farmers. Cde Mutanga said he worked for a city firm and commuted to and from Harare daily. "We can't get accommodation in Harare. That is why we live here," he said.

He said squatters used to pay rent when the quarries were operating and had not been paying anything since 1980.

Asked why they did not move out when the Government warned all illegal settlers to pull down their homes and leave, one of the residents, Cde Sarudzai Saini said although they heard the message, most residents thought it did not affect them because they had been allowed to live there.

"The new Chirambahoyo camp, which was a few hundred metres from here was demolished but this one was left intact because we have the permission to live here. We are not squatters at all," he said.

Another resident who claimed to have lived at the camp for more than 30 years said most of the squatters did not want to be resettled because they were working in Harare.

The squatters' children attended schools in Waterfalls where there are sufficient facilities. "We also go there for medical treatment because we don't have clinics here," said Cde Kid Gonzo, a domestic worker in Southerton. Cde Gonzo said he preferred to live at the camp because he had a big house to accommodate his two wives and a large family.

CSO: 3400/579

BRIEFS

BOSTON BANK PROVIDES OFF-SHORE LOANS--THE First National Bank of Boston was established in Zimbabwe mainly to provide off-shore loans for the financial sector in Zimbabwe, the bank's vice president and representative in Zimbabwe, Mr William Baldwin, has said. He told The Gazette in an interview this week: "These loans are primarily for supporting exports, mainly tobacco, and to support vital imports like petroleum." In the export sector the bank is helping Zimbabwe get its money for exports much faster by lending the money to pay for the exports, the representative said. "And by lending money to the banks to pay for petroleum imports, Zimbabwe is able to make volume purchases rather than small purchases. We stand ready to help any trade transaction that is vital...we have big lines of credit to any financial institution that wants them here", Mr Baldwin said. The Bank of Boston has a great deal of confidence in the whole financial structure in Zimbabwe, he said. "It is highly reputable and well managed." Mr Baldwin said the bank has a long term hope that Harare will become the financial centre of the SADCC and PTA and it supports what the Government is doing to encourage regional co-operation. The bank would like to have an offshore banking branch in Harare to serve Zimbabwe's neighbours, he said. The bank is not at present licensed for the usual commercial banking activities in Zimbabwe, and so it deals only with the country's banks. The bank has participated in some projects in Zimbabwe, including a bank syndicate short-term loan of \$30 million for the Agricultural Marketing Authority. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 22 Dec 83 p 3]

NEW DAM FOR MUTARE--THE Ministry of Water Resources and Development is constructing an \$8 million dam near Mutare to supply water to the City of Mutare. Construction of Smallbridge Dam, two kilometres upstream from Lake Alexander (at present Mutare's only water supply), started in June this year and is expected to be completed early in 1985. The dam will have a 26-metre high earth-fill wall. The lake will cover 172 hectares and will have a storage capacity of 15, 15 million cubic metres. The dam will be about twice the size of Lake Alexander. The depth of water will be 22 metres at its greatest. And the wall will have a drop inlet spillway which will allow the carryover of water down the Odzani River to Lake Alexander, from where water is released to a weir further downstream. From here the water will be processed through a purification works in the Odzani Valley and gravitated to reservoirs on Christmas Pass above the City of Mutare. Construction of the dam is being undertaken by Gullivers for the Ministry, which will sell the water to the Mutare municipality. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 22 Dec 83 p 3]

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